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OCTOBER 27, 1986 CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE $1.75



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

OCTOBER 27, 1986 VOL. 99 NO 43



Ottawa's Atlantic initiative

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney travelled to Charlottetown last week to brief Atlantic premiers on Ottawa's economic strategy for the hard-pressed region —*Page 14*



Searching for new thrills

Cheryl Wilson, the cohost of CTV's *Thrill of a Lifetime*, makes her film debut in a Canadian adventure comedy to be released later this month —*Page 56*

COVER

The Royal blunder in China

A remark by the Duke of Edinburgh, during a historic royal visit, about a racial characteristic of the Chinese almost overshadowed what was otherwise a flawless performance by the Queen. As well, *Maclean's* cover section includes exclusive photos from a new book celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Communist army's Long March —*Page 22*

COVER/IONEL CHERUIAUD/KEYSTONE PARIS—PICTURE GROUP



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Battle for a U.S. retail giant

Toronto developer Robert Campeau is holding his own in a tough fight for Allied Stores Corp., the fourth-largest department store chain in the United States —*Page 44*



Tough act to follow

The New York Mets and the Boston Red Sox will have a tough act to follow—baseball's most exciting playoffs ever—when they meet in the 83rd World Series —*Page 54*



A stunning new book

The controversial royal visit to China last week provided a timely backdrop for *Maclean's* extensive excerpt from a stunning new book on the Long March. The book is largely the result of pictures taken by 19 photographers from nine countries who retraced the 9,600-km route taken by Mao Tse-tung and his Communist followers in their famous 1934-1936 escape from Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists.



Bierman, Ferrante and McIver

China: The Long March was first published by Hong Kong-based Intercontinental Publishing Company in conjunction with two Chinese publishing firms. Then, Michael Bailey, the 39-year-old president of a small Toronto publishing firm, Cupress (Canada) Ltd., saw some of the slides and swiftly bought up North American rights to the project. Said Bailey of his successful strike: "[At first] I saw it as an academic work that would appeal to universities but not to the general public." But after looking at the slides, he said, "I saw it as a salable book." Added Associate Editor Mary McIver, who with Executive Editor Alan Walker prepared the special section: "Bailey's hunch was right. By the end of September Cupress had presold all but 1,000 of its initial press run." In Canada, the book sells for $59.95.

While that package was taking shape last week, Foreign Editor John Bierman and Assistant Managing Editor Angela Ferrante were compiling correspondents' reports on the royal visit to China—including the Duke of Edinburgh's caustic comments. Said Ferrante, "In the end the trip was a major success. But it came within a slip of a tongue of being a royal disaster."

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's October 27, 1986

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Kevin Doyle

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LETTERS

Canada's elderly

A picture is worth a thousand words. Your photo in the article "Warehousing the elderly" ("A matter of care," Cover, Oct. 6) showing a nursing home with modern architecture, tropical plants and well-dressed, mobile people is selective to a fault. It deceives unknowing members of the public who have never experienced the undressed residents, dimly lit halls, low ceilings, blank walls and sad faces of people confined to their chairs. Next time, let the picture tell the whole story.

—DIAN GOLDSTEIN,
Willowdale, Ont.

Your cover story on Canada's older citizens made stimulating and challenging reading. Today's elderly have asked for and received little from governments over the years. Now, as the older proportion of the population increases dramatically, funding for innovative support programs should increase too. Then we could begin to see the implementation of co-ordinated programs to help our senior citizens stay independent as long as possible.

—JOHN A. LUPTON
Executive Director,
The Perley Hospital,
Ottawa

I was most interested in your cover story on aging, which reported that one in four residents of Victoria is 65 years of age or over. I thought you might be interested to learn that there are six towns and 24 villages in Alberta where 25 per cent or more of the population is 65 or over. While the absolute number of seniors in Victoria is much higher, the challenge of providing facilities and services appropriate to an aging population is considerable in these small Alberta municipalities. Through a combination of provincial programs, municipal initiatives and volunteer activities, opportunities are being provided for seniors to lead productive and comfortable lives. The people of these small communities deserve recognition for their commitment to caring.

—TOM FORGRAVE
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Municipal Administrative
Services Division,
Alberta Ministry of Municipal Affairs,
Edmonton



Winnipeg seniors telling the whole story

Researching a killer disease

Your recent article on hemochromatosis ("Iron's hidden dangers," Health, Oct. 6) was informative but did not adequately describe the intense suffering experienced by the victims of this terrible disease. I had never heard of hemochromatosis until a very dear friend succumbed to the disease in 1985. As your article suggests, this condition was considered to be extremely rare. I was amazed at the assertion that as many as 75,000 Canadians have or could develop the disease. If this is indeed the case, I can only hope your article will spur more interest and research into a truly dreadful disease.

—LORRAINE E. ONCHULENKO
Toronto

Price of a sacrifice

Your review of Pierre Berton's book *Vimy* ("Vimy's bloody victory," Books, Sept. 15) states that Berton "admits that whatever the First World War brought Canada, the deaths of thousands of young men was not worth it." I believe this careless statement meant to say the very opposite—that the sacrifice of thousands of young men was worth infinitely more than "whatever the First World War brought Canada."

—M.A. ALMOST,
Wainwright, Alta.

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PASSAGES

DIED: Scholar, writer, poet and artist **Barker Fairley**, 99, whose accomplishments inspired admiring critics to refer to him as a modern Renaissance man, after a brief illness, in Toronto. Born in England, Fairley was professor of German literature at the University of Toronto from 1915 to 1932 and then from 1936 to 1957. In 1947 he produced a study of German author **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe**, which remains the definitive work in its field. In 1920 Fairley helped found *The Canadian Forum*, and as a writer for the magazine was an early champion of the Group of Seven. But he did not begin painting himself until age 45—"and then I was pushed into it," he later recalled, referring to the determined encouragement on the part of his friend painter-poet **Robert Finch**. Fairley approached his new vocation as though making up for lost time, producing hundreds of landscapes characterized by a strong, spare style and a freshness of perspective that reflected his delight in new discoveries. A portrait of **Robertson Davies** that brilliantly depicts the author's direct, penetrating eyes was one of the artist's favorite paintings and perhaps his best-known work.

AWARDED: The Nobel Prise for literature to Nigerian playwright **Wole Soyinka**, 52, the first black and the first African ever to win the award, by the Royal Swedish Academy, in Stockholm. Soyinka, whose play *Death and the King's Horseman* opens soon in New York, said that the prize reflected world "recognition of our culture and our traditions in Africa." Other Nobel laureates included Canadian **John Polyani** for chemistry (page 60) and American **Elie Wiesel** for peace (page 56).

DIED: Veteran character actor **Keenan Wynn**, 70, who was familiar to moviegoers for his roles in such classics as *Dr. Strangelove* and *Kiss Me Kate*, of cancer, in Brentwood, Calif. Wynn, son of comedian **Ed Wynn**, who died in 1966, and the father of screenwriter **Tracy Keenan Wynn**, appeared in more than 200 movies and 250 TV shows.

DIED: Chicago-born actor **Ed McNamara**, 65, who worked in Canada for most of his career and was lauded by critics for his distinguished performances onstage and in films and TV, after a short illness, in Toronto. McNamara, who had lived in Los Angeles for several years and was in Toronto making a TV movie at the time of his death, shared a best-actor Canadian Film Award in 1976 for his performance in the National Film Board TV drama *For Gentlemen Only*. Last March he received a Genie nomination for his role in the Canadian movie *Bayou*.

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Recognizing the writer

The film critiques of *Loyalties* ("Sisters of the heart," Sept. 22), directed by Anne Wheeler, did much to credit this production. However, there was an oversight. Not only did Anne Wheeler direct Sharon Ruis's creation *A Change of Heart* in 1983, but she again teamed up with Ruis in the making of *Loyalties*. Sharon Ruis should not be overlooked for her part in *Loyalties* writing it. —CHERYL LINTON-JULIAN, *Lac la Biche, Alta.*

The poll glut

I "strongly agree" with Charles Gordon's column about the Gallup glut and Gallup-like proliferation ("More polls? Yes, no or undecided?" Sept. 29). Returning to Canada after five years away, I am struck by the prevalence of this how-do-you-like-me-now-syndrome. Such dependence must be inversely proportionate to population size because, other than television's Nielsen ratings, I do not think the United States surveys and samples with this much abandon. To prove the point, a newspaper article appeared the same week as Gordon's column which revealed that the Tories had pulled even with the Liberals in popularity standings. But—a cautionary note added—the poll was taken before the Keith Davey diary, after a Tory "Two Years" celebration and during the purposefully extended parliamentary recess. So, how will I know who is really loved? Ask again Tomorrow. —FRANK BURNS, *Toronto*

Geopolitics in the North

As a Canadian residing in northern Norway, I must register disappointment with your report on Canadian participation in NATO exercises here ("Thunder out of the North," Sept. 15). *Maclean's* misrepresents Norwegian attitudes toward the NATO exercises and ignores broader geopolitical issues by focusing narrowly upon trivial problems of logistical organization. If you had sounded a broader cross section of Norwegian opinion, you would have discovered that people are not only apprehensive about the Soviet military buildup on the Kola Peninsula, many people are also deeply worried about the expansion of NATO activity in the Norwegian Sea region and the implications this has for exacerbating East-West conflict. Given the seriousness of these issues to Norwegians, it is a shame that your article exhibits such an uncritical view of Canada-Norway-NATO relations. —BRYAN C. HOOD, *Tromso, Norway*

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DATELINE: MONT TREMBLANT

Lessons in the fast lane

Keeping an evan throttle as he approached the turn on the Circuit Mont Tremblant race car track, Conrad Humphrey, a 30-year-old laboratory technician from Detroit, Mich., brought his Van Diemen Formula Ford car into the corner only inches from the curb Then, because he had taken proper advantage of the bank in the road, he emerged from the turn picking up speed, and within seconds had roared ahead of the startled driver ahead of him At the end of the lap, which marked the close of the second day of lessons at the Jim Russell Racing Drivers School, Humphrey, a divinity college graduate, smiled sunnily at the driver he had just passed "That" he declared, "may be one of the most enjoyable things the Lord has allowed me to do in a long time."

Life in the fast lanes of one of North America's oldest—and statistically safest—schools for aspiring racing drivers is made of such small victories Located on the site of a former Canadian Grand Prix track in Mont Tremblant, Que., the 16-year-old school boasts an alumni list that includes racing champion Gilles Villeneuve He was the 1978 winner of the Canadian Grand Prix and in 1979 finished second in overall world championship rankings. Villeneuve died in a racing accident in 1982 This year his 15-year-old son, Jacques, also took the three-day course Despite the $1,195 registration fee and nine-hour-long days of classroom and on-site instruction, most students relish the experience Declared Gregg Swanson, 28, an investment broker from Calgary: "I have been wanting to do this ever since my first speeding ticket."

The disciples of the Mont Tremblant racing school have nursed a lifelong fascination with automobiles

Learning to race around a track is a complex matter. Twenty-five per cent of the course, limited to 10 students at a time, is spent in the classroom They study the bible of motor racing, Piero Taruffi's *Techniques of Motor Racing*, and must absorb lectures on driving theory, technique and strategy The rest of the time is spent on the track—in a 1,600-cc four-speed open-cockpit Formula Ford racing car There, students drive at gradually increasing speeds until they attain 160 km/h on the hilly, sharply curving circuit, a course which Scottish driver Jackie Stewart once described as second only to Monaco's in difficulty

Concentration is essential Said assistant instructor Gabriel Gélinas "Everybody has one early, unplanned skid After that, they don't let their minds wander again." The Jim Russell school is named after a celebrated British driver who opened the first school in the franchise in 1959. Later, Russell opened two schools in California in addition to the Quebec school The organization also prides itself on its safety record There has never been a serious accident at the Mont Tremblant track. The program is based on teaching students such techniques as how to heel-and-toe (downshift and brake simultaneously) and double clutch (a more efficient method of selecting gears) at gradually increasing speeds starting at about 100 km/h

The race is not always to the swiftest. student drivers are initially forbidden to pass each other, and anyone considered to be driving recklessly is immediately ordered off the track Repeated offenders may have their money partially refunded and be sent home "We tell people not to race each other, but to drive at speeds they are comfortable at," said chief instructor Gilbert Pednault, 33, who has taught and driven professionally in England and the United States "The problems occur when people try to exceed that."

The school's disciples tend to be males between the ages of 20 and 35, and most have nursed a lifelong fascination with automobiles "I have always considered myself a good, fast driver," said Swanson, who owns a Mercedes and a Lotus sports car "This is my chance to see if that is true—and to see if I can get better." Others see the school as an opportunity to combine business and pleasure. Keith Buerker, a 29-year-old instructor at Paul Smith's College in New York State, was divorced last year and said he enrolled because "now, for the first time in years, I can have fun." About five per cent of the students are women For most of the students, said Pednault, "there is unquestionably a bit of a Walter Mitty factor—it is their big chance to do the thing they have dreamed about all their lives."



Student behind wheel: fast and legal

For the more serious, the course is only the beginning Tha school also offers an advanced-level program that allows students to drive more high-performance cars Those who wish to race professionally must acquire a licence by applying with their racing school certificates for membership in one of the variety of regional motor racing associations that govern the sport in North America.

But for the majority of students at the novice level, passing the course is an end in itself Said Pednault: "The guys come in here at the start of the course, and you can see some are a little scared and have something to prove to themselves Than, when they leave here and they have made it, they hold their heads just that much higher." One successful graduate offered his own eulogy to the school "All my life, I wanted to find something that was legal, fun, that you could do with your clothes on and my wife would approve of," said Alan Colvin, a 31-year-old factory supervisor from Rawson, Ohio, as he packed to go home "Looks like I finally discovered it—and I'll never forget it."

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Mont Tremblant



The mystery of violence

With the publication this month of his sixth novel, The Telling of Lies, *author Timothy Findley, 55, makes a significant departure from his previous works. The creator of* The Wars, *a novel about a Canadian fighting in the First World War, and* Not Wanted on the Voyage, *a modern retelling of the legend of Noah's Ark, has written his first murder mystery. The story follows the search for the murderer of a wealthy, contemptible pharmaceuticals manufacturer whose body is found on a busy vacation resort beach in Maine. Weaving a complex tale of CIA plots, mysterious icebergs, war crimes and opulent settings, Findley focuses on the exploits of "Vanessa X," a vacationing photographer who is drawn into the search for the killer, partially against her will. Findley, who lives in rural Ontario, recently spoke with* Maclean's *correspondent Suzanne Sandor during a visit to Toronto.*

Maclean's: *Why did you choose to write a mystery novel?*

Findley: All kinds of reasons I had the first image of the story three or four years ago I was thinking actually of film—how images cross-fade I saw a beach and all those people, and I saw a body—the idea of someone being murdered in the middle of all that activity I didn't know who it was, didn't know if it was a man or a woman or why they were being murdered or who was murdering them It was just an image and that stayed a long time. I was alarmed at the prospect of sitting down to do this, because it is so utterly different. On the other hand, there are a number of mystery writers, like P D James, Georges Simenon and Umberto Eco, who write novels in which there are killings So that while it is primarily still a novel, it still adheres to the strictures of that other form—the mystery. There are certain givens I would ordinarily introduce more characters in a novel and develop them far more.

Maclean's: *Would you consider writing more mysteries?*

Findley: Of course There is a wonderful other tale about Vanessa's life in New York.

Maclean's: *I found it surprising that you used the first person in this book, especially because that person, Vanessa, the central character, was a woman.*

Findley: The thing I like about Vanessa is that she is a reluctant sleuth It is the last thing she wants to do, and she does not want to know what she finds out Once I had made the discovery that Vanessa was the central character, I tried writing it in the third person, and that had a lot of advantages I really wanted to write this book in the third person with Vanessa as a character observed along with a number of others But that didn't give the sense of "closing in," and the best way to show that is to lock yourself into one voice

Maclean's: *In the story, you seem to suggest that premeditated murder may be excusable in certain circumstances.*

Findley: Timothy Findley is not justifying murder, he is exploring why other people justify killing In my view the victim is a monster, and it is like killing an animal that has gone crazy. I'm not saying it is right. The whole book is very much an exploration of what has become of America But it is also a book about Canada and Canadians To me, the essence of this book is totally political Its method is in terms of a killing and the consequences of that killing for society And once you get close to the end and you have discovered who and why, by then, I guess you are having to question if it was a killing which should have taken place To be perfectly honest, I found myself saying, 'Now I know why, good.' I didn't want to say that.

Maclean's: *Is it fair to say that you are intrigued by violence?*

Findley: It is not that I am intrigued by violence, it is that I see it everywhere I see it in ways that I guess do not always reach the page in other writers' works, and it is the violence we do to one another by behaving as we do the violence of refusing to solve our problems, to confront our problems Pride is a form of violence that is most of the basis of true violence That physical violence comes from pride, fear, pigheadedness, greed Instead of being merely the causes of violence, I see them as violence themselves And so it is not necessarily that I am intrigued by violence, but that I am caught up in it I cannot get away That is my field as a writer That is where I am It is where I found myself Because in posing that question, what you are saying is the absolute truth Every single thing I have written hinges, turns, upon violence



Findley: exploring why people kill

Maclean's: *You have been described as a mystical writer Can you explain what that means?*

Findley: It must be clear that it is not a mystic experience in the sense of 'all hail the gods,' but there is something inside It is the mystery of how creation takes place to which I am devoted. And that never ceases to astonish me I think I would use the word mysterious rather than mystical

Maclean's: *This book seems to be influenced by Japanese culture.*

Findley: That has, I think, to do with gardens I am very enamored of gardens Also, quite by chance I came upon a book called *The Narrow Road to the Deep North* by a Japanese poet called Basho, and it is a classic tale of journeys. I found myself enchanted with the whole way of presenting why we do things—

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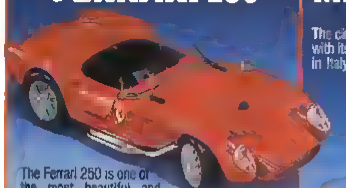
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the most important things in our lives are presented with the coolest possible voice, yet it still carries the weight of devastation. It swept me away, not necessarily into the culture, but into the way of seeing. It was very much the writer in me having discovered a way of writing and presenting story and viewpoint that matched what I wanted to achieve myself.

Maclean's: *Does poetry inspire you a great deal?*

Findlay: It does. I am not a poet, but I read it avidly and as a consequence, I keep having these wonderful revelations, having a whole book deliver itself in one flash.

Maclean's: *You have just been elected president of PEN, the international association of writers, in Canada.*

Findlay: It is one of those things. We all kid ourselves and say it is a dumb thing to take on the chairmanship of an organization when you are in the middle of so much work. It is an issue I feel very strongly about, and I am particularly concerned with those artists who have been imprisoned because of what they believe and because of what they have written. It is fortuitous that *The Telling of Lies* deals with prisons, both real and symbolic. As you recognize by the end of the book, it is all a prison and it is all a prison because people have either obeyed their integrity or have refused to—that is what makes the prisons—and so it is very gratifying to have been given this opportunity to be involved with PEN at that level. Each section of PEN has six prisoners of conscience with whom they deal and try to get out of jail. And they're chosen on the basis of deprivation of speech. Quite often we disagree with the politics of the writer who is in jail, but that is not the point. The point is, that is what freedom of speech is about. You either have it or you do not. Period.

Maclean's: *What is your next writing project?*

Findlay: I can really only tell you that I am working on [short] stories because I want to do another collection. Some of those are in hand, and the big piece coming, which I will probably start getting to after the New Year, is a novel which is tentatively called *Michael, Olivia, Conrad and Claire*, and it is the lives of four people who are totally in decline. It will be my first really extended exploration and story-telling of my own time period—no historical context. One of them is schizophrenic, one of them is a homosexual and Michael and Olivia are both academic. Much of it will be comic. I am very eager to come to this book. It is a book I really look forward to writing.

Maclean's: *Will there be a crime?*

Findlay: Several. There are always crimes ◇

FOLLOW-UP

A church-state schism

They were born in the same place—the small, dusty town of La Libertad in central Nicaragua. But that troubled Central American country's head of state, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and its head of church, Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, have little else in common. Since the Sandinista overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle in July, 1979, church-state relations in overwhelmingly Catholic Nicaragua have gradually soured as both sides battle for the hearts and souls of its 3.5 million people. As a result, few Nicaraguans expected much progress when Obando and Ortega met at the end of September to launch a new round of negotiations aimed at improving the strained relations between the church and the socialist Sandinista government in Managua. Ortega emerged from the three-hour meeting to say that it had been "very positive and constructive," and Obando called the discussion "peaceful." But one church source interpreted the exchange differently, characterizing the talks as "heated."



GENTILE/PICTURE GROUP

Obando: revolt by the Catholic hierarchy

The battle lines between the church and the Sandinistas were drawn about three years after Managua fell to the revolutionary forces. Sandinista officials initially praised the church for its opposition to the oppressive former Somoza regime. But then a schism developed as the new government encouraged the growth of the so-called people's church—a fusion of both Marxism and Christianity that stressed a political commitment to the poor by encouraging social change. Priests and nuns became active politically, as evidenced by the three priests who now serve as ministers in Ortega's cabinet. Said one lawyer with close ties to the Nicaraguan church establishment: "The Sandinistas want to domesticate the church, and the church needs to fight against the replacement of Catholic doctrine by the doctrine of the state."

When Pope John Paul II visited Nicaragua in March, 1983, the simmering dispute boiled over. During an official government reception he publicly chastised Father Ernesto Cardenal, the country's minister of culture, telling him, "You must regularize your relationship with the church." Then, while conducting an open-air mass in Managua, the pope condemned what he clearly viewed as the regime's attempts to undermine the Vatican's authority in Nicaragua. Declared the pontiff: "Church unity is put into question when the powerful [spiritual] factors that build and maintain it are brought up against earthly considerations, unacceptable ideological commitments, temporal options, or concepts of the church which are contrary to the true one."

Those words sparked an open revolt against the government by Nicaragua's conservative Catholic hierarchy, led by Obando. In September, 1983, the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference issued a statement advising Catholics to ignore the military conscription law, enacted earlier that year in response to attacks from the U.S.-backed contra guerrillas who were seeking to overthrow the Sandinista regime. Then, on Easter Sunday, 1984, the bishops jointly called for a "dialogue of national reconciliation," which they said must include the contras.

In April, 1985, on his way home from Rome, where he had received his cardinal's hat from the Pope, Obando made a stop in Miami, where he celebrated a religious mass attended by prominent contra leaders. After the ceremony, Obando posed for photographs with the contras, declaring, "I do not object to being identified with people who have taken up arms." Last June, shortly before the United States House





of Representatives approved President Ronald Reagan's $100-million aid package to the contras, Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega visited the United States and also appeared publicly with contra leaders. In one speech, he referred to the guerrillas as defenders of human rights—including the "right to armed insurrection."

The Ortega government has reacted strongly to such challenges. In October, 1985, as part of a general crackdown on Nicaraguan opposition, it shut down *Iglesia*, the church newspaper, and the Catholic radio station. As well, state security officials detained and questioned nearly 100 church-affiliated people. A month after Vega's controversial U.S. speech, Ortega ordered the bishop expelled from the country. The previous week, he had also expelled Msgr. Bismarck Carballo, a close Obando aide, for making what Ortega termed anti-Sandinista statements. Declared *Nuevo Diario*, a Nicaraguan pro-government newspaper: "History has never pardoned those who betray their country."

Although it appears unlikely that the talks between the two sides will lead to any immediate improvement in church-state relations, both the cardinal and the president may find it convenient to patch up a truce. Next month the church will host an international celebration of the Year of the Eucharist to be attended by 13 cardinals, including the Vatican cardinal-secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli. At the same time, the Sandinistas' popularity is eroding as a result of food shortages and severe economic problems. Faced with the threat of renewed guerrilla warfare when the latest instalment of U.S. aid begins to filter through to the contras this month, the government is under pressure to ease its quarrel with a church capable of mobilizing massive opposition in Nicaragua. The extent of public support for the church was illustrated when Obando returned from his investiture. More than 100,000 people lined the streets of Managua to greet him—and many of the faithful angrily pelted police with stones.

Many who once supported the revolution express despair over the continuing strife between church and state. Last week, in a Managua working-class barrio, 43-year-old Father Domingo Urtasun said, "This is a battle over power, and each side is guilty of what they accuse the other of doing." He added, "Every day the divisions take us further from the hope we once had in the revolution."

—PAUL GOEPFERT in Managua

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FOLLOW-UP

Death by choice

On a July morning in 1982, Dutch doctor Piet Schoonheim hurried to the home of an elderly bedridden patient. Two years earlier the sick woman had signed a form provided by the Dutch Association for Voluntary Euthanasia authorizing medical assistance in the event that she wished to die. In an account that he later gave to the police, Schoonheim wrote: "The patient was very brave and agreed to be given a general anesthetic followed by a fatal injection."

The 95-year-old invalid's death was one of an estimated 20,000 annual mercy killings in the Netherlands since the country's Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that euthanasia was justified in some instances. Most cases involved terminally ill patients whose doctors halted life-prolonging treatment. But for an estimated 6,000 persons each year, medical personnel actively hastened death by administering lethal substances. Those cases are the subject of a national debate—and they pose a major dilemma for the coalition government of Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. The decision has created confusion over the legal status of euthanasia in the Netherlands. Last July Lubbers pledged to decide by January whether to table a bill that could make the Netherlands the first country in Europe to legalize voluntary euthanasia.

Despite the fact that euthanasia is still a crime in most instances, many Dutch sympathize with patients who want to end painful lives. And the prospect of up to 12 years in jail has not deterred Dutch doctors from administering lethal doses of drugs to their patients. Indeed, during the past two years scores of doctors who had performed mercy killings surrendered to police in what was reported to be an effort to force the country's highest authorities to decide the issue.

Schoonheim's case demonstrates the judicial confusion over mercy killing. After his patient died, he was charged with manslaughter. He was acquitted on the grounds that his actions fell within accepted limits of professional conduct, but that verdict was appealed and overturned. Then, last month the nation's higher appeals court reversed the decision again, finding that Schoonheim acted "justifiably, within the limits set by medical ethics."

The pro-euthanasia lobby hailed the verdict as a landmark. It also pleased civil libertarians who view mercy killing as a matter of individual freedom. But opponents, including the Roman Catholic church, whose spokesmen have described euthanasia as barbarity, have launched a renewed fight against any liberalization.

This ruling Christian Democrats, who officially oppose euthanasia, are caught in the middle. Last year, to avoid a split with junior coalition partners, the party drafted a bill that permitted mercy killing "on concrete expectation of death." Lubbers now faces a growing anti-euthanasia lobby, and the Netherlands' highest advisory body, the Council of State, has warned that the time is not right for a law on the issue. Pro-euthanasia supporters say that they are not discouraged. Said the group's chairman, Dr. Leo Fretz: "One way or another, euthanasia will be recognized as an established human right in the Netherlands."

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels



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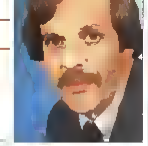


It has a tendency to disappear.



COLUMN

Bracing for the apocalypse



By Charles Gordon

From time to time, the suspicion becomes overwhelming. The jig is up for us—especially in North America, but not exclusively. As a people we have been so bad, so selfish, so thoughtless, so just plain stupid that any minute the skies are going to open up and a Big Voice is going to say, "You bug me!" or whatever Big Voices say under the circumstances. And that will be it.

As the earth quakes, or the floodwaters mount, or the fires approach, or all three at once, the only consolation we will be able to take is in the knowledge that we deserved it. Consider the evidence.

A character who died a year earlier in an episode of *Dallas*, a television show, reappeared, and his season-long absence was explained as a dream by his TV wife. Writers scrambled to unwrite all the events of an entire television season, in order to make everything consistent with the actor's non-death. An estimated 40 million Americans, or 38 per cent of the viewing audience, took the trouble to watch this on television when they could have been outside killing insects.

The CBS television network in the United States decided to ask viewers if they thought the use of instant replay cameras by National Football League referees was working well or whether the system could be improved. Viewers were invited to phone in their opinions, and on a Sunday afternoon in early fall 174,947 did.

The travel page of a weekend newspaper noted that Heritage USA, the $175-million religious theme park in North Carolina, features baptisms every Tuesday afternoon in the hotel swimming pool, communion at 2 a.m. for night owls and a book store that sells a book called *The Exodus Diet Plan*.

When the character on *Dallas* died, the actor who played him was earning $55,000 a week. When the character became undead, the actor got a raise to $104,000 a week.

A Gallup poll revealed that 72 per cent of respondents thought that Canada was doing more than its share of accepting international refugees, and that 58 per cent thought we should accept fewer.

Meanwhile, floodwaters have been rising in the middle of the continent, ruining crops and forcing thousands from their homes. Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair and Georgian Bay are at their highest levels in 110 years. More flood damage is anticipated in November. Does an alarmed North American populace rise up and take every precaution? Read on.

United Press International published an article on the secrets of gourmet magazines in North America, revealing the following secret of food photography: "It takes an enormous amount of money to do food right—and potential readers will tolerate nothing less. With the mandatory visual elegance, color photography is a must—with many individual shots costing three or four days (and $14,000) to get on film."

The authorities in Newark, Del., have drawn a bead on an old menace, cruising, the practice of young people driving up and down the main streets of America. Lower oil prices, the destroyer of a good portion of the continental economy, have made cruising feasible again. In Newark, the city council has passed a bill making it illegal to pass designated points on a four-km loop three or more times between the hours of 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. Every Friday and Saturday night, police officers sit in their cars and write down licence plate numbers.

As the fires approach, the only consolation we will be able to take is in the knowledge that we deserved it

A Canadian newspaper published a recipe for stuffed zucchini-mushroom boats.

North American imagination, technology and know-how have made it possible for men to buy a razor that leaves a uniform length of stubble on their faces, allowing them to look like their heroes on television, without having to give up shaving. "The Stubble Device," says a magazine ad, "helps you maintain the length of stubble that looks good on you, because it's easy to shave clean and it's been easy to grow a full beard, but it's hard to keep a uniform stubble day after day."

An article on the travel pages has revealed that a shrine to the singer Conway Twitty exists in Tennessee.

As relief officials struggled to find a company that would agree to insure a flight to deliver food to famine-stricken Southern Sudan, shoppers in Washington, the American capital, flocked to a food department store featuring 600 kinds of cheese and 300 brands of imported beer.

An American actor, Robert De Niro, was trying to put on 30 pounds in four weeks so that he could play the role of Al Capone. A publicist said De Niro had gone to Italy to eat pancakes.

More than 10,000 representatives of newspapers, television and radio stations accepted free transportation to, and free accommodation at, Disney World in Florida "to both enjoy and report on one of the most exciting and patriotic events ever conceived," according to the invitation. The exciting and patriotic event was the 15th anniversary of the resort.

A recent Toronto study showed that lower mortgage rates and economic recovery have increased demand for houses, resulting in prices rising so much that fewer people can afford houses than could a year ago when mortgage rates were higher.

A poll taken by the magazine *Ladies' Home Journal* said that the most admired man in the United States is an actor, Bill Cosby. Second is President Reagan, third is Bob Hope, followed by Pope John Paul II, Jacques Cousteau, Lee Iacocca and Billy Graham. Conway Twitty is not mentioned in the poll.

A month ago Ottawa columnist Frank Howard suggested, satirically, he thought, that the drug-testing fad among employees could lead to a profitable new industry. Now, the new industry has surfaced in Nashville, Tenn. Price of a urine sample there: $70.

Stock-market research in New York revealed that the most common reaction to the sudden death of a senior executive is a rise in the price of shares in the executive's company. "One might think the reaction is negative: our leader is gone," said an analyst. "But it is a favorable reaction when the leader dies suddenly."

Dozens more examples can be found easily in your daily newspapers, not to mention real life. You'll probably need the newspapers to soak up the water. Look out the window and see how high it is.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.

Toward a new Atlantic strategy

The Prime Minister was late Leaving his limousine behind, Brian Mulroney had chosen to walk the four blocks from his hotel to Charlottetown's historic Province House There, over lunch, he was scheduled to meet the premiers of the four Atlantic provinces to discuss a new federal strategy for addressing the region's economic woes Mulroney stopped frequently to shake hands en route, at one point dropping into a restaurant to greet diners, and finally arrived 20 minutes behind schedule to consume a lunch of shrimp sandwiches and chowder The mainstreeting, like the new economic development strategy, was clearly aimed at shoring up Conservative votes in a region where support for the party has eroded badly since the 1984 federal election

But as Mulroney returned to Ottawa on Friday night, critics questioned whether the keystone of the Tory plan—the proposed Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)—will prove any more effective than earlier federal efforts to boost the region's economy In his meeting with the premiers, Mulroney provided few details about the new ageney, which his government promised to establish in the Oct. 1 throne speech And even as the Prime Minister sought the premiers' advice about the as yet unstructured economic body, a rising uproar over proposals to make radical cuts in unemployment insurance benefits threatened to undo much of the political credit he hoped to gain from the initiative.

The meeting in Charlottetown Friday fell at the halfway mark of Mulroney's two-day trip to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island The previous day, he had opened a $450-million pulp mill at Newcastle in New Brunswick's depressed Miramichi region The same evening 500 people, most of them loyal Tories, filled a Charlottetown ballroom to gulp canapés and pastries paid for by the local Conservative organization and to hear Mulroney deliver a partisan recital of his government's achievements After his meeting with the premiers, the Prime Minister flew on to Moncton for an evening speech

But the shape of the government's new economic strategy for the Atlantic provinces was as unclear at the end of the trip as when it began Neither the Prime Minister nor the premiers could say after their luncheon precisely how the proposed new development agency would function, how much money it would spend or what its powers would be Answers to those questions may be some time coming Mulroney said he would consult the region's interest groups before settling on a final design for the proposed agency by next spring

Still, the general thrust was clearly to give Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland a far more direct role than in the past in determining federal development policies Said Mulroney "We're going to put together an agency that's closer to the ground, more responsive to Atlantic Canada's needs and thinking, where the decision-making process is intimately associated with those who suggest solutions" He contrasted the approach to earlier programs designed by Ottawa, adding, "We do not have guaranteed success this way, but the other way is guaranteed failure" That message appeared to please P E I Premier Joseph Ghiz, who said. "It will be a federal agency with significant provincial input The agency will operate in Atlantic Canada, by Atlantic Canadians and for Atlantic Canadians"

The new Tory proposals had been hinted at as early as August, when Mulroney met with his inner cabinet in Newfoundland amid slumping regional polls and a chorus of bad reviews for the government's economic performance Existing efforts to attack regional disparities, Mulroney acknowledged in St. John's, "haven't worked out We've got to go back to fundamentals"

Indeed, despite three new programs in less than 18 months, all aimed at reviving the Atlantic economy, by most indicators the region still lags far behind the rest of the country



Hatfield (left), John Buchanan, Mulroney, Ghiz, Brian Peckford: direct role

Family incomes in the four provinces trail the national average of $38,075 by as much as $8,400 Unemployment ranges from 12 9 per cent in Nova Scotia to 20 6 per cent in Newfoundland, more than twice the national rate And the four provinces continue to rely on government spending for more than three-quarters of their economic activity

Earlier Tory initiatives have had little success in changing that gloomy picture Special tax incentives promoted by former industry minister Sinclair Stevens to increase investment in Cape Breton Island have so far attracted barely $7 million and created only 35 new jobs, according to officials at Enterprise Cape Breton, the agency established earlier this year to administer the incentives The Atlantic Enterprise Program, announced in the February federal budget, was to guarantee up to $1 billion in private lending for new ventures in the region. But at week's end, it had not announced a single project.

Tory MPs, who returned from their summer recess smarting from criticism of the government's poor economic showing, blamed the development issue for a sharp drop in Conservative support among Atlantic voters By September, according to a poll commissioned by *Maclean's* and released last month, Tory support in the region had fallen to 32 per cent—compared to 37 per cent for the Liberals Said Halifax West MP Howard Crosby "We've fallen into rhetoric What people want is action"

Groundwork for the new Tory plan for Atlantic Canada was laid in Moncton early in September, when the region's six representatives in the federal cabinet spent two days listening to interest groups attack the government's record and suggest new directions. The event was overshadowed by Transport Minister John Crosbie, who angered even loyal Tory supporters with an ill-timed comparison of conditions in Atlantic Canada to those in the Third World But in a private 45-minute briefing, New Brunswick's Richard Hatfield—carrying ideas agreed on earlier by the other Atlantic premiers—apparently convinced the federal ministers that ceding more authority to the provinces offered the best hope of reversing the dismal record of regional development

Ghiz 'significant'



Cape Breton MP David Dingwall, a Liberal, was quick to criticize the ACOA as "another layer of bureaucracy" complicating an already complex procedure for approving development assistance University of Moncton economist Donald Savoie, author of a 1986 book on regional development policy, predicted that the new agency could fail because of underfunding Said Savoie "With less than $200 million a year, it's wasting its time."

Even as Mulroney trumpeted the new Conservative strategy for Atlantic Canada, a fresh controversy threatened to damage further the party's standing in the region A summary of an inquiry commission report on unemployment insurance, leaked to the press, recommended drastic changes in the $12-billion system Chaired by Claude Forget, the commission proposes abandoning current rules that favor claimants in high-unemployment areas And it recommends that benefits be based on annual income, not 10- to 14-week periods of work Those measures could slash incomes in the four Atlantic provinces by $1 billion Two of the six commissioners, Jack Munro and Frances Soboda, both vice-presidents of the Canadian Labour Congress, issued a dissenting report criticizing the proposals And both federal opposition parties immediately demanded that the government reject the Forget recommendations

Still, Ottawa can cite some evidence that its policies are slowly taking hold, among them a construction site in Sydney, N S., where work continued last week on a $2-million brewery that will employ 19 people when it is completed next year Indeed, unemployment in the region, while still high, is down from September, 1984, when the Tories took power And the business audience that listened as Mulroney wrapped up his Atlantic swing in Moncton last week was apparently undismayed to find that the new Tory strategy is incomplete While two dozen fishermen demonstrated in a chill drizzle outside against cuts to unemployment benefits, Mulroney drew a standing ovation indoors with his promise that the new Tory development strategy—whatever its shape—would not be "made-in-Ottawa"

—CHRIS WOOD with DAVID LORD in Ottawa SUSAN CALHOUN in Moncton and BARBARA MacANDREW in Charlottetown

Construction site of $2-million brewery in Sydney, N.S.: policies taking hold



New trade barriers at the border

The outcry was indignant and the rhetoric angry. But last week's ruling by the U.S. commerce department on subsidies of Canadian lumber was far less damaging than the industry had initially feared. Clearly, the 15-per-cent countervailing duty temporarily imposed by Washington was not a victory for Canada. But the figure was less than half of what American lumbermen had demanded. And it was at least three percentage points less than Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had anticipated. The most telling indicator of the ruling's effect: the stock market. After Thursday's announcement, Canadian forest industry stocks instantly shot upward—some gained almost $2 in 10 minutes. Declared analyst Robert Duncan of Montreal's McNeil Mantha Inc. brokerage house: "The message from the market is that a lot of people expected much worse."

The long-term impact on softwood sales to the United States—worth $3.8 billion last year—was not as readily apparent. Some analysts had earlier said that the Canadian industry could sustain as much as a 25-per-cent tariff without irreparable damage. But International Trade Minister Pat Carney, who is scheduled to meet this week with industry and provincial representatives, pledged to "fight this all the way." And Mulroney himself, on a two-day swing through the Maritimes, said, "This move of protectionism has a pernicious effect for Canada." He pledged "strong and vigorous action" to reverse it.

But Ottawa ruled out immediate retaliatory action. Despite an earlier caution that a tariff would imperil the Canada-U.S. free trade talks, the Mulroney government insisted that the ruling underscored the need for a comprehensive trade agreement. Indeed, some observers seemed more concerned by the ruling's implications than by its content. Said Liberal trade critic Lloyd Axworthy: "The United States is saying it has the right to determine the price of natural resources in other countries. That is contrary to every international rule of trade."

Carney learned of the ruling in a telephone call from Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige 85 minutes before it was made public. In an 81-page decision that overturned a 1983 ruling on an identical complaint from the U.S. industry, the commerce department said that "pricing practices of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec for harvesting softwood timber constitute subsidies." Minutes after the official announcement Carney declared, "This is not the way to conduct business between the world's largest trading partners."

But as the minister later noted, the preliminary ruling can still be overturned. Commerce department investigators must now verify that the information used to make the ruling was accurate. At the same time, both sides have until Dec. 30 to reach an out-of-court settlement—or "termination agreement." Otherwise, the commerce department has to make a final ruling by year's end. If that decision upholds last week's finding, the case can still be rejected if the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) finds that there has been no injury to the American industry by the Canadian subsidy. The ITC decision must be handed down by Feb. 13. As well, Canada has submitted the case to a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade tribunal in Geneva, arguing that the new levies constitute trade harassment by the United States.

In the interim, Canadian lumber exporters will have to pay a bond large enough to cover the new duty on their U.S. sales. In British Columbia, which exports 65 per cent of Canadian lumber sales, opinions differed widely on the likely effects. Michael Apsey, president of British Columbia's Council of Forest Industries, said that the penalty would cost Canada $550 to $560 million in annual sales. Said Apsey: "We are totally outraged. This industry cannot absorb a 15-per-cent tariff. There will be no profit left." But a key lumber union executive, Jack Munro, declared: "This is not as bad as a lot of people, including me, thought it was going to be. It will not create any layoffs. The industry can handle it."

In the United States, congressmen from the lumber states and the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, which filed the complaint, claimed an important tactical victory. But Stanley Dennison, who chairs the coalition, said that his group would press for "at least 32 per cent." Other observers maintained that the success of free trade talks may hinge on an amicable resolution of the softwood dispute. But the Prime Minister denied that the tariff would erode public support for free trade. Said Mulroney: "We're going to persevere without stridency, without juvenile conduct, with determination and forcefulness. Reason will prevail."

MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa with correspondents' reports



Truck carrying Canadian lumber stops at Blaine, Wash.: 'a lot of people expected much worse'



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The Trudeau option

The unlikely plot read like a third-rate Hollywood script: replace Liberal Leader John Turner with his predecessor, former prime minister Pierre Trudeau. Indeed, when *Maclean's* reported (Oct. 20) that Liberals close to Senator Keith Davey were discussing plans to lure Trudeau back into politics, it provoked swift denials from both the senator and his associates. "Baloney," Davey declared. "I deny it categorically." Trudeau's former principal secretary, James Coutts, dismissed the report as "completely inaccurate." Many people would welcome Trudeau's return, Coutts acknowledged, but he added, "There is no group that I am aware of—and I think I would know."

However, Davey himself has raised the Trudeau option at private meetings in the past month. And the issue is so sensitive that Gordon Ashworth, executive director to Ontario Premier David Peterson, volunteered in an interview last week that he and Davey were among 18 guests—including several key Liberals who supported Turner at the leadership convention in 1984—who attended a recent dinner at the home of a senior Toronto Liberal. Ashworth said that the dinner guests played a game: who would you like to see as prime minister and who would make the best prime minister? He said that Davey did not choose Trudeau, although the senator spoke briefly about what a fine prime minister he had been. Davey, he added, made no reference—"none at all"—to Trudeau returning to public life.

But another participant at that dinner said that Davey argued eloquently for more than an hour that the party and the country would be better off if Trudeau left his Montreal law practice and returned to public life. The participant told *Maclean's*: "They know that Trudeau honestly does not want to come back. But they believe, deep in their hearts, that if they can create a wave of support for him, they can convince him to return. I mean, who would have believed Trudeau would have come back [from retirement] in 1979?"



Davey: the coalition

Davey's initiative, apparently, is based on his expectation that delegates at a Liberal convention next month in Ottawa will vote for a formal review of Turner's leadership. The group's plan calls for the former prime minister to win a subsequent leadership convention and lead the party into the next election, expected in 1988. Trudeau would pledge to resign within two years so that a new leadership convention would be held in 1990. Because the party traditionally alternates francophone and anglophone candidates, his departure would open the way for such Davey allies as Thomas Axworthy, Trudeau's former principal secretary. Members of the group say that Trudeau would win back most of the 75 seats in Quebec (the Liberals now hold 17, the Tories, 57).

Turner loyalists said last week that his enemies are building a formidable coalition against him. An Anyone But Turner campaign. Observed one senior Liberal: "The first goal is to build a coalition to get rid of John Turner. They don't want to be specific about an alternative because that gives them maximum flexibility. If they can get rid of Turner, then they will play the Trudeau card." Turner loyalists maintain that he is acutely aware of the danger, but he has confided to friends that he does not know how to stifle Davey. Turner's allies also concede that the Liberal leader is isolated, overconfident and lacks a strategy for winning delegate support.

In fact, one key strategist predicted last week that Turner may have the support of only 50 to 60 per cent of the delegates. His greatest advantage may be that Trudeau himself has shown no sign of wanting to return. As a Liberal close to the former prime minister said last week, "Frankly, I think Trudeau thinks Davey is off the wall."

—MARY JANIGAN with BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



A ROYAL BLUNDER

WORLD/COVER

To his Chinese hosts, the remarks appeared to be both tactless and ill-timed While chatting—privately—last week with a group of Scottish students in the central city of Xian, the Duke of Edinburgh described Peking as "ghastly" He added that if they stayed in China too long, the students would go home "with slitty eyes" His comments, made on the fourth day of Queen Elizabeth's seven-day state visit to China, did not remain private for long As British newspapers headlined his indiscretion, the incident almost overshadowed the historic first visit by a reigning British monarch to the world's most populous nation



Li and Queen, royal couple on Great Wall (right) citing 'slitty eyes'

Hectic: The regal visit was designed to formalize China's re-entry into mainstream world politics after decades of revolution, upheaval and isolation British officials also seized on the tour as an opportunity to repair their country's historically hostile relations with China At the same time, the British are seeking a larger share of the $55 billion in goods that China imports each year As the royal couple left for Hong Kong after six hectic days of sightseeing and stately functions, the visit had largely met official expectations—despite the duke's blunder While British newspapers carried screaming headlines of his remarks, most observers concluded that it would not cause lasting damage to Sino-British relations.

Still, for two nervous days it appeared that Prince Philip might have severely damaged an otherwise flawless royal performance One Chinese official said that he was amazed at the duke's remark. "I can't believe he would have said such a thing," he declared "Would he not have realized the consequences?" And a British official accompanying the royal couple told reporters "It has certainly taken the edge off what has been a very successful visit." China's tightly controlled press made no mention of the incident. But the British press—especially London's mass-circulation tabloids—revelled in the controversy "The great wally of China," headlined the *Daily Mirror*, using contemporary English idiom for "idiot." "The duke gets it all wong," wrote the *Sun* over a retouched photograph depicting the royal consort with slanted eyes

Hay: The irreverent London dailies listed previous verbal indiscretions by the 65-year old duke, a former Royal Navy officer known for his occasional coarse humor In the past few years the prince has managed to offend British industrialists by telling them to "take their fingers out," and British women by saying that "they can't cook" He angered British horse-lovers by saying of his daughter, Princess Anne, that "if it doesn't fart or eat hay, she isn't interested" Once, upon hearing that the residents of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific had a population growth of five per cent a year, he said, "They must be out of their minds"

Riches: But his comments in China could have had far more serious consequences Relations between the British and Chinese have only recently begun to improve after generations of suspicion and hostility, broken only by the Second World War years, when the two countries were allied against Japan During the reign of Queen Elizabeth's great-great-grandmother, Victoria, Britain led other Western nations in robbing many of the riches of the weak and decadent Middle Kingdom, as China is traditionally known In 1840 Britain sent a fleet to force the Chinese to open their ports to the lucrative opium trade from India and permit the export of tea and silk A few years later, the British again attacked China—in league with the French—as a reprisal for the seizure of a British-registered pirate ship And in 1860 an Anglo-French force sacked and destroyed Peking's fabled Summer Palace

Western traders followed the troops, attracted by the prospect of large profits from trade They obtained British protection for an autonomous settlement in Shanghai, China's principal port, and established their own administration, police and law courts When Chinese resentment of the foreigners erupted in the so-called Boxer Rebellion (named after a nationalist sect whose members believed in the invulnerability of a mysterious boxing art) in 1900, Britain organized forces from the main European countries—as well as Japan and the United States—to defeat the insurgents



After a brief period of harmony during the Second World War, Sino-British relations deteriorated again. They broke down even more after the 1949 Communist takeover by Mao Tse-tung, who drove Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek and his followers into exile on the island of Taiwan Then, in 1967, at the height of the so-called Cultural Revolution, the Chinese took revenge for earlier humiliations when fanatical Red Guards pillaged and burned the British legation in Peking. They also roughed up the British chargé d'affaires, forcing him to bow to a jeering crowd.

Vivid: But last week's landmark visit by the British royals was generally interpreted as a vivid indication of Sino-British reconciliation As well, it demonstrated the extent to which China has abandoned its traditional dislike and mistrust of Westerners China's opening to the West began in earnest in 1972 when Mao stunned the world by receiving President Richard Nixon as an official visitor and moved toward restoring diplomatic relations with the United States Since Mao's death 10 years ago the process has accelerated Now, most Western nations have full diplomatic relations with a Chinese leadership sharply at odds with the other great world Communist power, the Soviet Union, and no longer totally wedded to Marxist economic and political dogma

The most significant indication of China's determination to join the world community was its negotiations with Britain over the return of the small but prosperous island colony of Hong Kong to mainland rule. Under the terms of a late-19th-century treaty with Britain, Hong Kong was due to revert to the People's Republic in 1997—and the Chinese could merely have waited until then and taken it. But they preferred to reach a negotiated agreement with the British. And when the deal was signed in 1984, the way was clear for the Queen to accept Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's repeated invitations to visit.

Hero: In its current long march toward world acceptability, the Chinese also regard Canada as a friendly nation that helped smooth the way back from isolationism In 1970, while Pierre Trudeau was Prime Minister, Ottawa became the first important Western capital to establish full diplomatic links with Peking But a strong tie between the two countries already existed It had been forged in the late 1930s when a Canadian surgeon, Dr Norman Bethune of Gravenhurst, Ont., worked in China during the Japanese invasion which preceded the outbreak of the Second World War Bethune

died on active service in 1939 of an infection contracted while he was performing field surgery. His work made him a national hero for the Chinese, many of whom can still cite word for word Mao's essay on Bethune's "selfless revolutionary spirit."

Until Prince Philip's remarks cast a pall over it, the tour was a model of civility. The Queen charmed her Chinese hosts, ably using chopsticks to eat sea slugs and hiking gamely along the Great Wall of China—all with a gracious smile. For their part, her Chinese hosts provided a truly royal reception. On hand to greet the Queen when she stepped out of her British Airways Tristar at Shoudu Airport near Peking on Oct. 12 was a small but influential delegation headed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The delegation's size, and the somewhat muted airport reception that followed, was a sign of Chinese politeness—recognition that dignitaries suffering from jet lag should not be subjected to too much pomp and ceremony on the tarmac. Then, a waiting black Mercedes-Benz limousine delivered the British monarch and her husband to state guesthouse No. 18 on the Diaoyutai estate—a former fishing resort of Chinese emperors.

Elegant: The Queen's accommodation was even more elegant than that provided for the state visits of President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984. Chinese craftsmen had laborad for months before the Queen's arrival to restore the dwelling, which had fallen from its once-imperial splendor into disrepair. That renovation had posed difficulties for the Chinese authorities. For one thing, trained craftsman capable of lacquering wood or working with gold leaf—crafts that have not been much in demand since the Communists took power—had to be found.

Following her arrival, the Queen and her retinue maintained a demanding, hectic schedule. On Monday, the day after her arrival, she attended the Chinese government's official welcoming ceremonies in Peking's vast Tiananmen Square, which was decorated with a sea of red flags and a few Union Jacks. After sightseeing for the rest of the day and visiting Peking's Forbidden City, where Chinese emperors lived from the 15th century until 1911, when China became a republic, she was the guest of honor at a state banquet. There, in Peking's Great Hall of the People, the Queen used chopsticks with considerable aplomb—the result of intensive training in the months leading up to the tour—to dine on such Chinese delicacies as shark's fin and mandarin fish. And in her address she praised the Sino-British negotiations that had resolved the future of Hong Kong. She added, "Today, relations between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China are closer than they have ever been."

Tower: The following day the Queen met China's diminutive leader, chairman of the Communist Party's Central Advisory Committee Deng, in the Joint Happiness Garden. The 82-year-old Deng, the son of impoverished peasants from Sichuan province, said through a translator, "Thank you for coming to see an old man such as me." As they talked in a tiny pavilion on the Diaoyutai grounds, he recalled that when he was a student in Paris in the 1920s he went to the top of the Eiffel Tower hoping to be able to catch a glimpse of England. "I went up the tower twice, but the weather was bad, so I could not see it," the old revolutionary told the British monarch. The Queen replied that even on a clear day she doubted that Deng would have been able to see that far.



Deng with Queen, Queen and duke at Temple of Heaven (right); serious selling

Cigarette: Diplomats had previously expressed concern that even in the Queen's presence the earthy Deng might spit and chain-smoke cigarettes, as is his custom. But the Chinese leader refrained, and only lit a cigarette at the conclusion of his luncheon with the Queen and the duke.

Then, wearing sensible rubber-soled pumps, the Queen set off with her husband for an essential stop on any foreigner's visit to China: the Great Wall. There, the Queen walked along a stretch of the 2,400-km structure, built during the 4th century B.C. to keep out the Hsiung-nu, or Mongols. Instead of turning back after walking 300 m to the first tower, as originally planned, she pressed on for another 100 m up a steep slope, followed by her husband, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and a retinue of 40 obviously tiring Chinese and British officials. Britain's Independent Television News, which had installed a satellite broadcasting dish on the wall, relayed the Queen's walk live to Britain, where during the morning hours millions of viewers watched the broadcast. After the ascent, the Queen showed few signs of strain.

But by midweek the rigors of the trip were beginning to show on her entourage. In Shanghai, her normally imperturbable press secretary, Michael Shea, displayed anger while making repeated attempts to stop overzealous Chinese security men from blocking the view of the many British press photographers covering the tour. Members of the palace press corps had been complaining throughout the tour that they were being kept as much as 200 m from the Queen, while all the closeup positions were reserved for the TV cameras. At one point during the Shanghai visit, Shea began shouting and gesticulating at Chinese security guards, eventually wrestling one to the ground—in view of millions of TV viewers around the world—as he tried to get better positions for the photographers.

But that incident paled in comparison to the consternation surrounding the duke's contentious comments. During a visit by the Queen and prince to Xian, the site of the 2,000-year-old tomb of Emperor Qin, the duke made his controversial remarks to a small group of students from Edinburgh University, of which he is the chancellor. According to one of the students, he joked, "If you stay here much longer, you will go back with slitty eyes."

When reporters confronted Shea, he was visibly flustered. "It is a well-known physiological fact that people's eyes in different parts of the world are different," he said. "But so what? I have sort of roundish eyes." Shea said that he could not confirm or deny that the duke had used the terms "slitty eyes," but a member of the royal household confirmad later that the quote was accurate. The spokesman added: "It was a joke, an off-the-cuff remark meaning nothing. It is the same as saying if you go to America you come back with an American accent. This sort of [controversy] makes me want to scream."

Fair: The affair did not impede the more serious business of the tour—selling British products to the Chinese. While the Queen and the duke continued their marathon tour, the 5,769-ton royal yacht Britannia was anchored in the Yangtze River at Shanghai as a floating British trade fair. High-powered representatives of Britain's top industrial firms, from Rolls-Royce Ltd. to Imperial Chemical Industries plc, presented displays of their products in an effort to obtain a share of the vast Chinese import market. By the time the Queen herself boarded Britannia at midweek to host a lavish banquet for Chinese President Li Xiannian and 60 other leading political and industrial personalities, import agreements worth several hundred million dollars had been discussed, involving products ranging from baby foods to computerized telephone exchanges.

In the southwestern city of Kunming, on the day after the incident, a reporter asked the duke if he thought he might have been too "blunt" in his remarks to the Scottish students. The prince replied with a smile that he thought the students had been "tactless" in repeating his comments to the press. Throughout the day he enthusiastically praised every aspect of the visit to Kunming and lavished compliments on his hosts, their city and their country. He even had a friendly comment for the palace press corps. After he ushered the Queen into a position where she could pose for them with a group of brightly dressed dancers, a photographer called out, "Thank you, sir." Replied the duke: "Well, I've got to do something right some time."



PEETER KOPVILLEM with IAN BURUMA in Peking, DENISE CHONG in Toronto and RODNEY TYLER in London

CHINA RELIVES 'THLONG MARCH'

WORLD/COVER

As well as the Queen's visit, this month the Chinese are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Long March—the Chinese Communist army's gruelling two-year, 9,600-km retreat from the Nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-shek Its toll was staggering of the more than 80,000 people who began what most thought would be a journey of a week or two, only 8,000 ragged survivors reached journey's end in a remote corner of Shaanxi province But the Long March was a triumph in its demonstration of the strength and stamina of the human spirit It also served to unite the Chinese Communist forces and led to the founding of the People's Republic It made heroes of its leaders—Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Deng Xiaoping—and ensured their roles in the country's future A new book, *China: The Long March*, distributed in North America by Cupress (Canada) Ltd, chronicles the historic event in a text by Anthony Lawrence In addition, it includes 219 modern photographs taken along the March's



route. Some of those pictures appear by special arrangement in *Maclean's*.

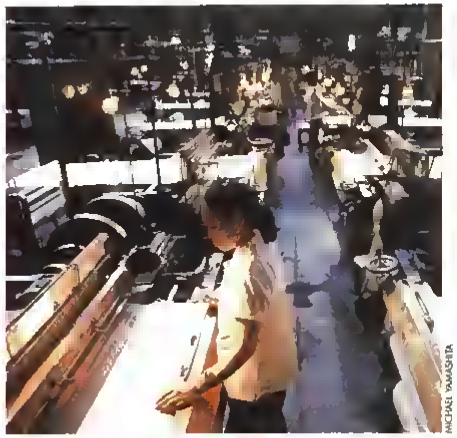
The Chinese Communist Party, founded in 1921 following the Russian example, enjoyed limited support over the next few years, mostly in impoverished rural areas But in 1926 Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist forces, marched north to the Yangtze River, defeating most of the local warlords along the way In a determined move to further consolidate his power, Chiang ordered a wholesale massacre of the Communists Equipped with a sophisticated arsenal which included machine-guns and bombs, Chiang's Guomindang battalions held the advantage By the fall of 1934, following many battles, Communist control had dwindled to 10 counties from 70, with the party's ma-

Primary-school children in Yan'an (right), unloading winter maize in northwest Hunan province (above) a triumph in its demonstration of the strength and stamina of the human spirit



jor stronghold confined to the mountainous landlocked province of Jiangxi When Chiang's army encircled Jiangxi and began to tighten the noose, the Communists had no choice but to break out.

On a blustery October night in 1934, five contingents moved out of Jiangxi, merging into an army of three columns that included porters and camp followers—35 of them women A baggage train in the middle, which carried printing presses, sewing machines, a large store of documents and money—even theatrical costumes and equipment—testified to the hope that the marchers would soon find a new base Many of the marchers, mostly men in their 20s recruited from villages in Communist-controlled



areas, were veterans of guerrilla warfare and skilled at killing But within two months, half of them were dead

The retreat followed a route through China's wildest areas and entailed crossing turbulent rivers, icy marshes and razor-backed mountain peaks, often in bitter weather. Lawrence writes that most of the almost 600 survivors who are still alive recall the Long March as a confusing jumble of days and weeks and months of marching and fighting and marching again, while they ached from fatigue and hunger. Footsore, exhausted, suffering from frostbite and disease, they were continually harassed not only by the better-equipped Guomindang but by warlords who had survived Chiang's purge. But there were occasional moments of beauty. Lawrence quotes one Long March veteran. "Night marching is wonderful if there is a moon and a gentle wind blowing When no enemy troops were near,

Town of Cangxi in Sichuan (left), the Zunyi silk factory in Guizhou province (ebove) e route through wild ereas that entailed crossing icy mershes end rezor-backed peeks







COVER

whole companies would sing and others would answer. We made torches from pine branches or frayed bamboo. When at the foot of a mountain, we would look up and see a long column of lights coiling like a fiery dragon up the mountainside."

The turning point of the March, which has since become its most celebrated event, was the crossing of the Dadu River by the Bridge of Iron Chains at Luding in May, 1935. In a headlong assault, the Red Army hurled hand grenades into the Guomindang's machine-gun fire and painfully inched its way across the swinging chains. That night commander-in-chief Zhu De declared, "There is no mountain and no river we cannot cross, no fort we cannot conquer."

Afterward the intensity of the fighting waned, but the environment loomed more menacingly than ever. Thousands died crossing Sichuan's Great Snowy Mountains and thousands more in the province's northern marshlands—from exposure, disease or from eating poisonous plants in a desperate attempt to ward off hunger. Mao Tse-tung marched 40,000 men into the marshes of Gansu's Great Grasslands. Ten thousand never came out. Those who did were half-crazed with hunger. Recalled one survivor: "When we came out of the marshes we began eating rats. We cleaned every village of rats." As Chou En-lai recalled.

Washing vegetables in stream at Xing'en (far left); bridge at Longyuenko (above); Yi woman in Tienja (near left): the survivors recall a confusing jumble of marching and fighting

"Our condition was desperate. We not only had nothing to eat, we had nothing to drink. Yet we survived."

What was left of the Red Army finally reached Shaanxi in October, 1936, to reunite with contingents scattered in the ordeal. New hardships lay ahead, including years of civil war with the Guomindang. But Chiang eventually retreated to Taiwan, and the Red Armies marched triumphantly across China. On Oct. 1, 1949, at the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking, Mao announced the creation of the People's Republic of China. Although the Long March had faded into history, it had fulfilled his prophecy: "It has sown many seeds which will sprout, grow leaves, blossom into flowers, bear fruit and yield a crop. The Long March is a manifesto. It has proclaimed to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes. Has history ever known a long march to equal ours? No, never."

—MARY McIVER in Toronto

Approach to the Great Snowy Mountains (left); elders playing cards in Guangyuan teahouse (below); 'seeds will sprout, grow leaves, blossom into flowers, bear fruit and yield a crop'





Warring with words

Like missionaries they fanned out around the world to spread the word U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who just the day before had called the Reykjavík summit "a great disappointment," told North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) leaders in Brussels that in some ways it was "a tremendous success." His assurances were part of a massive, stridently optimistic public relations blitz launched last week by the White House, a campaign designed to show that only Soviet intransigence had kept a dramatic summit from total success. The Soviets mounted a similar offensive, sending 15 envoys to 36 nations to carry their message that Washington was to blame for the summit failure. "World opinion can play a considerable role in this, if not a decisive one," said Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov in Moscow. Questioned further by U.S. reporters, Gerasimov replied: "Don't you like our policy? But it is the U.S. method. We have beaten you at your game."

Who was winning the propaganda campaign was not certain, but it was clear that the Cold War, far from thawing out in Iceland, had simply entered a new phase: a stepped-up war of words aimed at winning hearts and minds in the arms control standoff. There was no dispute, however, over the broad outlines of what happened at Reykjavik's Hofdi House. Billed as preparation for a later summit, the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev escalated into intensive negotiations over Gorbachev's surprise package of across-the-board arms cuts. The two sides verbally agreed to reduce the number of warheads on medium-range missiles to 100 each from a combined total of 1,000, and they decided to abolish all ballistic missiles over 10 years. But Gorbachev also demanded 10 years' adherence to a strict interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which would preclude testing of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or Star Wars program, in space. Reagan refused, and all the agreements collapsed.

Many U.S. analysts argued that Gorbachev had trapped Reagan by springing his comprehensive proposals and linking them inextricably, forcing the President either to abandon SDI or make it the focus of an arms-control fiasco. The Soviets denied any such trap. But last week, as regular arms talks resumed in Geneva, Moscow officials, after some contradictory signals, indicated that they would continue to insist on a package deal. Still, many Western experts said that an arms accord still seemed possible. Said John Lamb, executive director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament: "I think there was a missed opportunity, not a lost opportunity."

The U.S. public relations offensive was designed to take the onus for the Reykjavík failure off Reagan. It featured a barrage of media interviews by top officials, but its star was Reagan himself. In a nationally televised speech, the President said that Gorbachev's insistence on "killing" SDI prevented agreement in Iceland. He called the space-based system "America's insurance policy" and added: "SDI is what brought the Soviets back to arms control talks in Geneva and Iceland. SDI is the key to a world without nuclear weapons." Two days later at a campaign rally in Baltimore, Md., Reagan used Star Wars as a political weapon, accusing unnamed "liberals" in Congress of trying to "throw it away" and playing into Gorbachev's hands.



Gorbachev: a propaganda war for hearts and minds in the arms control standoff

The message seemed to get through. Although there was no shortage of criticism—Democratic senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island called the summit Sunday "a sad day for mankind"—most Republican congressmen applauded the President's stand in Iceland. The American people seemed to agree: according to a *New York Times*/CBS poll, only 17 per cent blamed Reagan for the summit failure, while 44 per cent blamed Gorbachev.

After Shultz's briefing in Brussels, most NATO leaders echoed Washington's optimistic assessment of the Iceland meeting. Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that he believed the Reykjavík summit "will mark another important step toward the kind of practical agreement we all seek." But privately, many NATO leaders began lobbying Reagan to make further concessions to strike a deal on medium-range missiles in Europe, which would have been free of such weapons under the Iceland proposal. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to fly to Washington soon to do just that.

In their own media offensive, Soviet officials said the Reykjavík summit could strengthen anti-American sentiment in Western Europe. They also argued that it could help Democratic—presumably anti-Star Wars—congressional candidates in U.S. elections in November. In a televised address, Gorbachev said that the United States lacked the "courage" to agree to such a far-reaching arms accord, adding, "After Reykjavík it is clear to everyone that SDI is a symbol of obstruction to the cause of peace." In sum, the Soviets appeared to believe they had shown the world that Reagan's rhetoric about SDI being purely defensive was a ruse to conceal the true purpose of Star Wars: to enable the U.S. to launch an offensive first strike.



The Kremlin's campaign is run by Yuri Sklyarov, who became head of the propaganda department of the Communist Party Central Committee just six weeks ago. He replaced former Soviet ambassador to Canada Aleksandr Yakovlev, now secretary of the Central Committee. "He's off to a brilliant start," one Western diplomat said of Sklyarov. In another public relations move, Moscow allowed David Goldfarb, a 67-year-old Jewish geneticist who has a son in the United States, to leave the Soviet Union. He had been refused permission for seven years until Armand Hammer, a U.S. industrialist with longtime ties to Soviet leaders, arranged for his and his wife Cecilia's freedom, then flew them to Newark, N.J., in his private jet.

For all their new emphasis on public relations, the Soviets had trouble getting their story straight on the question of linking arms proposals. On Tuesday Soviet arms negotiator Viktor Karpov said in London that the issues of medium-range missiles and nuclear testing could now be negotiated separately from SDI. But the following day Gorbachev said that the Soviet arms proposals remained an inseparable package. Foreign ministry spokesman Gerasimov clarified the Soviet position the next day, saying that separate talks could continue but that no deals would be signed without one on Star Wars.

Not all West Europeans mourned the near-miss at Reykjavík. As one ambassador to NATO put it: "The worst thing after failure would have been success." Gen. Hans-Joachim Mack of West Germany, NATO's deputy commander, warned that the removal of all U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles from Europe would threaten to decouple the nuclear defence of Europe and the United States, leaving Europe at the mercy of the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces and short-range nuclear missiles.

The Iceland summit also focused new attention on Star Wars, which Reagen envisions as a nuclear shield but which many scientists say will never work. Among them is University of Toronto scientist John Polanyi, who last week won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his research into molecular changes in split-second chemical reactions—research which has been applied to SDI. A longtime critic of the program, Polanyi told *Maclean's* last week that "every time you discover a new technology, the opposing side can turn that same technology—which is going to knock things out of the sky—to knock your things out of the sky." Added Polanyi: "Philosophically it is exactly the wrong direction to go. It stems from a sort of despair about human ability to act rationally."



Reagan, flanked by Congressman Thomas O'Neill, reporting to Congress; Clark (below): worlds apart

In the wake of the Iceland failure, the superpowers also returned to an old dispute: the U.S. order to expel 25 diplomats, alleged to be spies, from the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Washington had granted a two-week extension of its Oct. 1 deadline before the summit, but last week the state department announced that the remaining five diplomats must depart by Oct. 19. Soviet officials threatened to retaliate in kind. The moves had a familiar ring. They were a reminder that, despite the near-miss in Iceland, the superpowers remain fierce adversaries, worlds apart ideologically and geopolitically.

—BOB LEVIN with WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington, KEITH CHARLES in Moscow, PETER LEWIS in Brussels, IAN MATHEA in London, PAUL GESSELL in Ottawa and NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto



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ESSAY

The hard lessons of Reykjavík



By Henry Kissinger

Predictably, the Reykjavík summit has unleashed an intense debate about its wisdom and its outcome But the most important need is to draw the appropriate lessons for the future Too many Reagan administration spokesmen are extolling the "agreement" they claim was all but consummated, thereby supporting the Soviet fiction that the President's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) was the principal obstacle to an historic breakthrough

As a veteran of four summits, I get a sinking feeling when I read of fundamental agreements being drafted overnight on subjects never explored in preliminary conversations Nor do I think the United States and the Soviet Union were anywhere close to a completed agreement, much less a useful one

My view of Reykjavík can be summed up in two propositions The President to his eternal credit was right and courageous in walking away from Gorbachev's propositions The tentative agreements at Reykjavík were not breakthroughs, some of them indeed were traps The need to think through the American position therefore remains urgent

At Reykjavík the Reagan administration paid the price for never resolving its deep internal divisions over arms control and East-West relations And the country paid a price for the relentless domestic pressures that led the Soviets to believe they can appeal over the head of the President, as Gorbachev had the gall to state publicly

The administration has partially invited these pressures by trying to paper over fundamental disagreements by slogans The so-called zero option—the removal of U S and Soviet intermediate-range missiles from Europe—is a good example. The relentless Soviet strategic buildup over the past two decades raised the question of whether the United States would commit national suicide by using nuclear weapons based in the United States against threats to Europe And hundreds of Soviet medium- and intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe placed America's allies under a direct threat. American missiles were deployed in Europe to reassure Europe and to remove ambiguity from Soviet calculations

President Reagan's first term witnessed an intense debate between those who wanted to negotiate limits to deployment of U S missiles in Europe, mostly in the state department and among the NATO allies, and those who considered the project nonnegotiable, mostly in the defence department. To pull the teeth of these controversies, the administration put forward the zero option Ironically, it was first suggested by the defence department, which calculated that the Soviets would reject it In the end a tactical ploy wound up developing a life of its own

The acceptance of the zero option is a major political event. Removing Soviet intermediate-range missiles from Europe reduces the Soviet nuclear threat to Europe only marginally, if at all, because the removal of hundreds of medium-range American missiles would destroy the direct link between the nuclear defence of Europe and of the United States. It would also magnify the psychological disparity between the two sides of the Atlantic and enhance the Soviet ability to subject Europe to nuclear blackmail

The very offer to remove intermediate-range American missiles from Europe will have a significant domestic impact on Britain and West Germany. For years their governments have fought courageously against often violent domestic opposition to American missile deployment. Before the deployment is even completed they now find the United States declaring it dispensable The upshot must be a weakening of allies and a strengthening of neutralist trends in Europe

"Deep cuts" is another consensus slogan that unites liberals eager for arms control and conservatives seeking a popular platform for their opposition to arms control The phrase obfuscates the fundamental dilemma In



Mock Pershing II at West German antinuclear march, now the United States declares intermediate missiles are dispensable

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the absence of SDI—the key Soviet condition—the 50-per-cent reduction of each category of strategic nuclear weapons that was discussed at Reykjavik will ease significantly neither the danger of surprise attack nor the danger of civilian extermination. So long as each missile carries up to 10 warheads, one launcher can simultaneously attack several ratahatory missiles. Unless the number of warheads per missile is reduced, the danger of a first strike will remain at almost any negotiated total of launchers.

Even more worrisome is the matter of the next stage, which envisages the complete abolition of ballistic missiles at the end of 10 years. The negotiations defining what weapons are to be destroyed, the rate of destruction and the verification of the process would be so complex that they could easily consume much of the 10 years and might break down at any point.

I do not understand how administration spokesmen can present such a vague statement of objectives as a nearly achieved agreement. And it is astonishing that it was presented without any discussion with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Administration spokesmen do no service to public understanding by falling in with the Soviet pretence that eliminating nuclear weapons is either realistic or realizable. No conceivable verification scheme could account for the tens of thousands of warheads in the arsenals of both sides. A reserve force would therefore have to be left to protect against possible violations. Finally, I find it incomprehensible how an alliance dependent on nuclear weapons could agree to the principle of their abolition without at the same time agreeing to a massive increase in conventional forces to meet the massive Soviet conventional threat.

As for SDI, I consider the so-called Star Wars program one of the seminal decisions of the Reagan presidency. SDI provides at least a partial way out of a nihilistic strategy based on mutual extermination. The same weird coalition that supported the zero option and deep cuts formed also on SDI. Groups that wanted to kill SDI combined with groups seeking to sustain it in a compromise that gave the critics a powerful lever, especially in Congress. SDI was transformed by critics from a strategic program into a bargaining chip to be given away for arms reductions.



Water cannons cool off West German demonstrators: an opportunity for negotiation still exists.

America's allies have encouraged these tendencies. They have seen in U.S. nuclear strategy a means to limit their own defense expenditures, they have urged arms control to placate essentially implacable domestic critics. Arms control in Europe is on the verge of making agreement an end in itself.

Perhaps the most interesting question about Reykjavik is what induced Gorbachev to exploit American domestic ambiguities. And why, instead of agreeing to study the proposal, the U.S. delegation permitted itself to be rushed into using what had been announced as a preummit to try to conclude a comprehensive arms control agreement within 36 hours.

A remarkable opportunity for fundamental negotiation with the Soviets still exists. A new Soviet leadership faces nearly insuperable domestic problems. It badly needs a respita from international tensions and seeks to purchase it by retaining all options for nuclear blackmail, for a first strike, of a superiority in conventional weapons, of splitting the United States from its allies. But in the end, if the President remains firm, Gorbachev will adopt more equitable positions. The Soviets will not easily give up their goal of committing the most conservative and most popular president of his generation to arms control. Waiting for a successor is too time-consuming and too risky for them.

When negotiations resume—probably after the West German elections in January—it must be in a different context. A way must be found to explore U.S.-Soviet relations so that the misunderstandings that led to deadlock at Reykjavik are avoided and a conceptual discussion before numbers are tossed around can take place.

Specifically:

- The President's proposal of eliminating all ballistic missiles is important. But the stages of reaching it must be made precise if it is not to backfire. The first goal of arms control must be to reduce the proportion of warheads to vulnerable launchers. The next step must be to reduce the number of launchers to the lowest possible level.
- The political significance of American missiles in Europe must be recognized. Reductions must not be to a level that decouples the nuclear defence of Europe from that of the United States.
- SDI must be given a strategic rationale. The pretence that we are dealing with a research program must be abandoned. The 10-year moretorium on deployment proposed at Reykjavik by the United States would spell the end of SDI.
- Verification is another slogan in search of a program. It is not a substitute for meaningful agreements. It depends on three factors: the intrinsic importance of an agreement; the margin within which violations are possible, the strategic importance of the violations and the degree to which countermeasures have been prepared.
- America must recognize that in a difficult period it is essential to unite. Gorbachev is clearly counting on the divisions and disagreements in America and in the NATO alliance to hand him his goals on a silver platter. It is clearly within the power of free peoples to prove him wrong. ✪

Henry Kissinger was U.S. Secretary of State in the administration of President Richard Nixon.



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THE UNITED STATES

Presidential aspirations

The next U S presidential election is still two years away, but last week Jack Kemp waa already campaigning among the autumn colors of New England At least 17 months before the key New Hampshire Republican primary which will help decide who will succeed Ronald Reagan, the aggressive New York congressman met real estate agents at a plush country inn outside Nashua, the state's largest city. "I have been in New Hampshire a few times," the tanned, 51-year-old former Buffalo Bills quarterback told the Republican crowd. "You may even see me again "

New Hampshire voters—and those in other key primary atetea, including Iowa, Michigan and Alabama—will almost certainly see Kemp again With midterm congressional elections looming on Nov. 4 and opportunities for public appearances springing up all over the country, the ambitious, telegenic Kemp has been running two campaigns simultaneously. Kemp faces re-election to the House of Representatives in November, but with the presidency in mind he has been helping the campaigns of lesser-known Republican candidates This year he has crisa-crossed the country, averaging more than 20 appearances a month outside his northwestern New York district Long an uncompromising advocate of supply-side economics and tax cuts, Kemp is attempting to take credit for low interest and inflation rates and the success of the new national tax reform bill that he helped to forge

Kemp's popularity on the Republican dinner circuit has given him public exposure but has annoyed fellow party members

But in his own district, which includes the Buffalo suburbs, voters are unlikely to see much of Kemp until the final week of the campaign. For one thing, he enjoys a 38-point lead in the polls over Democratic challenger James Keane. And the 16-year incumbent seems keen to avoid being identified nationally with what locals call Rustville on Lake Erie The city's heavily industrial economy baa failed to respond to the tex-cutting stimulus prescribed by Kemp and others who favor economic growth over a balanced budget.

Buffalo is suffering from the economic depression that has plagued much of the U S industrial northeast Since 1980 three major employers—Westinghouse, Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel—have closed their factory doors In the past five years about 46,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost in the area Earlier this month Kemp blamed the region's troubles on stete taxes, which remain the highest in the country. Referring to New York Gov Mario Cuomo, a possible Democratic candidate for the White House in 1988, Kemp declared, "The answer to New York atete'a problems is in Albany."

But the California-born Kemp is also experiencing problems aa a national political figure Although he has not officially declared his candidacy, Vice-President George Bush remains the acknowledged front-runner for the Republican nomination in 1988. While Kemp's popularity on the Republican dinner circuit has given him public exposure, it has also annoyed fellow party members. Republican House Leader Robert Michel of Illinois is reportedly unhappy with Kemp's performance as chairman of the Republican conference, the party's House leadership caucus, and with his poor attendance in the House. Kemp has alao alienated many conaervatives, who once saw him aa Reagan's legitimate heir In an attempt to broaden his presidential appeal, Kemp has supported limited economic sanctions against South Africa and has played down his hard-line views on abortion and school prayer—a departure from conservative orthodoxy

Recently, Kemp has attempted to restore his failing credit with the Republican right wing He has taken a hawkish atence on foreign policy, urging a speedup on Star Wars deployment and criticizing the Reagan administration's deal to free U S. journal-



ASH Uni/PHOTO

Kemp an ambitious Congraaaman running two campaigns simultaneously

ist Nicholas Daniloff, arrested by the Soviets on spy charges in August. But some hard-liners have already found an alternative successor in Pat Robertson. In a Republican primary vote in Michigan last August—the first step in determining how the state'a 77 delegates to the 1988 Republican national convention will be apportioned among the candidates—the TV evangelist and ultraconservative claimed a tie with Kemp for second place behind Bush

Still, in the 31st New York congressional district the dapper Kemp appears to be unbeatable. After an inconclusive TV debate with his Democratic opponent earlier this month, which Kemp laced liberally with references to his ster stetus in Washington, his supporters in the audience expressed some respect for Keane's spirited campaign and persistence. But their allegiance was not swayed Said one Kemp supporter "Jim Keane gets me into a bar in South Buffalo. Jack Kemp gets me into the White House "

In New Hampshire, where Bush lost his first run for the presidency in the 1980 Republican primary, eyes are on 1988 rather than 1986 The Republican real estate agents said that they liked Kemp, but nobody was willing to predict an upset victory over Bush According to Morton Blackwell, a party activist and former White House aide, Kemp's strategy is based on establishing himself aa Bush's principal challenger, then walking in when the vice-president falters. "When the field narrows," said Blackwell, "Kemp has got to be the second choice of a lot of people."

—LARRY BLACK in New Hampshire

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Battle for a retail giant

The operation began on Aug. 1 at the New York headquarters of Allied Stores Corp., the fourth-largest operator of department stores in the United States. The unwelcome visitor in the office of Allied chairman Thomas Macioce was Robert Campeau, the flamboyant chairman of Campeau Corp., a Toronto-based real estate development company. The proposal that Campeau put to Macioce was a bold one—that the Canadian's much smaller firm take over Allied. Macioce rejected Campeau's offer, setting in motion a multibillion-dollar takeover battle that continues in two U.S. courtrooms this week. Directing operations last week from a suite of rooms in Manhattan's luxurious Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Campeau declared in an interview, "I came here, made up my mind to go for this company, and I am prepared for any eventuality."



Campeau: confident

The giant Allied, which in 1985 earned a profit of $220 million (Cdn.) on revenue of $5.7 billion, operates 665 department stores across the United States, many of them in lucrative regional malls. Among its stable of stores are the upscale Brooks Brothers and Jordan Marsh chains. Campeau has offered $2.7 billion for 80 per cent of Allied's 47 million outstanding common shares. If his bid succeeds, it would give him a spectacular entry into the competitive American retailing and shopping centres markets. Campeau told *Maclean's* last week that Allied's property, rather than its stores, is his primary objective. "What we're interested in acquiring in the United States is retail real estate," he said. "Through this company, we'll have opportunities to build new shopping centres and new stores."

Campeau's challenge was characteristic of the 62-year-old Sudbury-born entrepreneur who has tried—and failed—to take over larger companies in the past. Allied Stores dwarfs Campeau Corp., which in 1985 earned a profit of $27.8 million on revenue of $213.5 million. Campeau owns 19 medium-sized shopping plazas across Canada, as well as numerous office buildings and business parks in both Canada and the United States. One of Campeau's largest recent undertakings is the construction of Toronto's $430-million Scotia Plaza, with a 68-storey main building that will be the second-tallest in Canada.

In New York, Allied's executives have mounted a determined defence to repel the Canadian. In his first attempt to brush off Campeau, Allied's Macioce offered to sell him five of his company's large U.S. shopping plazas. Campeau bid $300 million for the plazas, but Allied rejected the offer as too low.

Then, on Sept. 4, Campeau made a formal offer of $80 a share. That too was spurned by Allied's board, and Campeau increased his bid to $91 a share in cash and bonds. The bonds that Campeau plans to offer are a high-yielding, high-risk type disparagingly referred to in the investment community as "junk" bonds. In response, Allied's board invited a takeover bid from another source. Its chosen savior was multimillionaire Edward J. DeBartolo, whose Youngstown, Ohio-based company owns 51 regional malls, making him the largest shopping centre developer in the United States. Many of Allied's stores are located in DeBartolo's malls. DeBartolo also owns the National Football League's San Francisco 49ers and the Pittsburgh Penguins of the National Hockey League.

He teamed up with Florida investor and takeover specialist Paul Bilzerian to form ASC Acquisition Corp. And on Oct. 7, ASC topped Campeau's $91 cash-and-junk-bond bid with an all-cash offer of $93 per share for 100 per cent of Allied's stock. That offer was worth $3.6 billion. Then, ASC officials stipulated that if for any reason an ASC-Allied agreement ended, Allied would have to pay ASC at least $80 million in fees.

But on Oct. 10 Campeau counterattacked, effectively raising his bid to $96 per share by offering Allied shareholders a special dividend of $2 a share if his takeover succeeded and another $1 per share if the fee agreement between ASC and Allied was disallowed in court. The dividend offer—an action that investment analysts said was a new takeover tactic—apparently interested many shareholders and quickly brought Campeau close to his 80-per-cent goal. By the end of the day, he claimed that he had been offered 34.5 million of Allied's shares—or 73 per cent of the total.

But then ASC struck again. Arguing in New York Federal Court that small shareholders had not had time to adequately study Campeau's latest offer, it obtained a 10-day restraining order preventing Campeau from accepting the shares. Allied also countered with what is known as a poison pill in takeover manoeuvres—an action designed to further increase the cost of the Campeau bid. The retailer announced that its shareholders would receive securities valued at $93 per share in the event that any unfriendly suitor bought more than 50 per cent of its shares. The new owner would then find itself with an enormous, unanticipated debt.

For his part, Campeau kept up the pressure last week by extending his offer to Oct. 24—four days beyond the expiry date of the court order. He also told Allied's board that if it continued to resist, he would start buying shares on the open market or from arbitragers, traders who specialise in assembling large blocks of stock in the hope of profiting from takeover bids. But this week a New York court will hear a challenge from Allied on the validity of Campeau's dividend offer. And a court in Delaware, where Allied is incorporated, will consider a petition by Campeau for an injunction to block the ASC offer.

Still, Campeau said that he remains confident that he will eventually win the support of Allied's hostile board. "I still think it will finish as a friendly deal," he told *Maclean's*. And his career has demonstrated that he is capable of getting his way. Born into a French-speaking family in Sudbury, Campeau left school at 15 to train as a machinist at the city's Inco Ltd. plant. He found his real vocation 10 years later in 1949, when he sold a house that he had built for his family in Ottawa for a $2,300 profit. Within a year Campeau had 50 houses under construction. Over the next decade, Campeau Corp. expanded rapidly as a builder of apartment and office buildings, shopping plazas and hotels in the Ottawa area.

In 1970, needing financial support for his rapid expansion, Campeau sold control of his firm to fellow Sudbury native Paul Desmarais's Power Corp. But extra funding failed to materialize, and Campeau decided to buy his company back. It was an expensive transaction, and to accomplish it Campeau had to borrow $27 million in Switzerland in 1972 at high interest rates. Since that setback, his sharp eye for real estate trends has spurred his company's rapid growth.

But he has had less success with takeovers. In 1973 he lost out to the Hudson's Bay Co. in a bid to take over Toronto-based Markborough Properties Ltd. His most bruising defeat occurred in 1980 when he tried to win control of what was then Canada's largest trust company, Toronto-based Royal Trustco Ltd., an attempt to secure a wider financial base for his real estate empire. It would also have given Campeau, a francophone, a place in the Bay Street establishment. At one point in the five-week battle, Royal's chairman, Kenneth White, told reporters, "I will not work for Robert Campeau." In the end, Campeau abandoned his takeover bid after large blocks of Royal stock were bought by other interests more acceptable to the trust company.

Now, if his bid for Allied succeeds, Campeau will gain entry into the elite circle of U.S. retailers and developers. Allied is frequently asked by developers to provide the main commercial centres in new suburban malls. Said one U.S. developer who asked not to be named: "You can ask for 10 per cent of the mall, and easily leverage yourself into an equity position in the project."

Still, the costs involved are large for a company as relatively small as Campeau's, and some retail analysts said that even if his bid is successful he will have to sell off parts of Allied to help pay for the acquisition. But last week Campeau refused to comment on that aspect of his plans.

In fact, he could win a significant victory even if his bid for Allied is defeated by the courts or in the marketplace. With four per cent of Allied's stock already in his hands, Campeau stands to collect about $40 million profit if DeBartolo's bid succeeds because of the share-price increase that it would involve. Win or lose, the venturesome Canadian would emerge as an established name in the United States—and another takeover force to be reckoned with.

—MARK NICHOLS with LARRY BLACK in New York and ANN SHORTELL in Toronto



HERSEY-CAHAN (KYODO)

Brooks Brothers store in New York: determined to repel an upstart Canadian

Bell's $206-million bill

For six weeks this summer the austere, windowless room in the Hull, Que., office building was the setting for a debate over hundreds of millions of dollars. The event was an inquiry at the headquarters of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) into the huge profits earned by Bell Canada, the country's largest telephone company. At issue were concerns that the CRTC had set Bell's profit margins too high when it last reviewed them in 1984. But few industry observers were prepared for the decision that the federal regulator handed down last week. The commission ordered Bell to pay back $206 million to its seven million subscribers in Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories. And it told Bell to slash its long-distance rates by 20 per cent starting in January—an action that will cost the utility a further $234 million in lost revenue next year. Declared one astonished lawyer involved in the case: "I honestly didn't think the commission would have the guts to do it."

Last week's decision was the culmination of a long-running dispute between Bell Canada and the CRTC, the federal agency that regulates seven telephone companies, including Bell, for a total of 70 per cent of the country's market. The CRTC has the power to raise or lower the rate at which Bell, which has a monopoly in the areas it serves, produces a profit. In December, 1984, Bell requested immediate approval of an across-the-board two-per-cent rate hike to begin in January, 1985. CRTC chairman André Bureau approved the request, but he said last week that he had also warned Bell that it should not exceed a profit level of 13.7 per cent for the year—down from the 14.75 that the CRTC had set in 1981. He added that the commission would monitor the company's finances.

Reaction to the CRTC's decision was swift. In Edmonton, Sally Hall, president of the Consumers Association of Canada (CAC), said that the ruling vindicated the CAC's repeated calls for an investigation of Bell's profits. Declared Hall: "It makes you believe there is justice in high places." But on the Toronto Stock Exchange the share price of Bell Canada Enterprises, which owns the giant telephone utility, was barely affected. And in Montreal, Bell Canada chairman and chief executive officer Raymond Cyr told *Maclean's* that the company would



JEFF VANSSERMAN

Bell operators: 'justice in high places'

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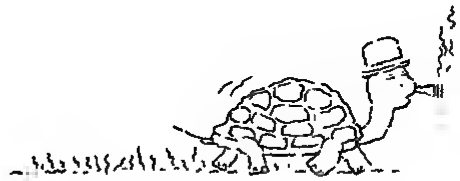
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challenge the CRTC ruling. Said Cyr: "It is incomprehensible to us how they can argue that legal profit levels, which they established, are no longer valid after the fact." He said that Bell Canada will launch an appeal with the CRTC and petition to go before the Federal Court to challenge the commission's rebate figures. Bell's lawyers argue that the rebate for 1985 should be only $43 million, but the CRTC ordered the telephone company to pay back $63 million.

Bureau said that in the summer of 1985 CRTC officials became convinced that Bell did not need the extra two per cent, and on Aug. 14 the commission ordered Bell to eliminate the rate increase. The commission also announced then that it would hold hearings this year to investigate Bell's profit levels. Bell earned a profit of $652.1 million on revenue of $5.8 billion in 1985, which represents a 14.2-per-cent rate of return.

At this summer's inquiry, Bell proposed a profit level of between 13.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent for 1986 and 1987. Company officials cited lower interest rates and improved economic conditions as reasons for the reduction from the 1981 level. But the CRTC last week decided to limit Bell to profit levels of 13.25 per cent in 1986 and between 12.25 and 13.25 per cent in 1987. It also calculated that Bell had collected excess revenues of $63 million in 1985 and was set to earn $143 million in excess revenues this year. Bureau defended the commission's decision to lower Bell's profit level retroactively. "They knew that the whole thing was going to be reviewed," he said in an interview, "and they knew very well that their profit level was too high."

If the commission's order to repay the profits is not successfully challenged by Bell, the $206-million rebate represents for each customer roughly the cost of two months' basic service—an average of $18 to $23 for private lines and $84 for business telephones. The commission's ruling marked the second time in its 18-year history that it has demanded such a payback. In 1979 it ordered British Columbia Telephone Co. to give back to customers $7 million of its $25-million profit for that year in order to meet anti-inflation guidelines adopted by the federal government.

The 119-page CRTC decision also affected some of Bell's customers who have hearing problems. It ordered the company to provide a 24-hour message relay service for the hearing impaired, a service that has been available to the deaf in British Columbia since 1984. By hooking typewriter-like devices to their telephones, the deaf can send written messages across telephone lines—but only to others who have similar devices to decode the messages in written form. About 9,000 Bell customers already have those devices hooked to their lines. But with the new service, Bell operators can relay the messages verbally to hearing customers not equipped with the machines.

For his part, Bell Canada's Cyr said that as a result of the CRTC's decision, the company may cut $300 million from its $1.8-billion capital investment program planned for 1987. Bell wants the CRTC to review the new lower 1986 profit level, and at the same time the company plans to ask the Federal Court of Appeal for an injunction against having to pay the rebate pending the result of its legal challenge. For Bell's customers, the two months' free service and lower long-distance rates are not yet a certainty.

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa with MICHAEL SALTER in Toronto and BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal





Boarding up the long border



By Peter C. Newman

Just as the free trade talks with the United States taught every Canadian that "shakea" hava nothing to do with go-go dancers or the dt's, last week's move against softwood lumber exports to the United States will teach us another important lesson just how vital forest products are to Canada's economic existence

Canada owns 14 per cent of the aarth's softwood That's more than all the softwood in Europa, Central and South America, Asia and Africa combined (Softwood lumber, incidentally, is the source of such wood products aa plywood, shingles and raw lumber for housing—just about everything except panelling, fine wood furniture and some newsprint.)

Because our relatively small population absorbs less than one-tenth of our available wood products, we lead every other country in exporta, accounting for 21 7 per cent of the world total, worth $16 billion in 1985

Tbat's an amazing figure, because it means that the value of Canadian forast products shipped out of the country is greater than that of our exported feed, animals, food, beverages and tobacco combined Indeed, our exported wood products make up the majority of our trade aurplus The fact is that Canada is one big forest Almost half the country's territory (44 per cent, to be exact) is covered by trees, and most of tha balance is not habitable

One of the reasons we're in such a squabble with the Americans is that less than eight per cent of Canada's forast land is privately owned The comparable American figure is 73 per cent Like just about every aspect of the free trade talks, the current dispute has thus pointed up a root difference between our two societies What we're arguing about is not really tariffs but ways of life on either side of the 49th parallel

No wonder American wood product firms, dealing largely with land they themselves own, have trouble understanding our complicated stumpage fees Their system is not better or worse, but it is based on the American perception of how the private and public sectors should interface—which is not the same as ours

To be forced by pressure from U S protectionists to alter our existing stumpage system—plus all of the other adjustments required by a free trade deal—would require a fundamental turnabout in the way we govern ourselves The social contract by which we have lived most of the past 10 dozen years would have to be renegotiated No federal or provincial government would dare risk such a giant step

Many more body blows like last week's countervailing duty would bring Canada to the brink of becoming a marginal economy With the markets for our secondary manufacturing sector being progressivaly whittled away, we would have to turn ever more inward Yet we can't all work in the service industries if there is no primary manufacturing capacity to service



Carney. preasure from protectionists

The statistics that document just how essential the forest industry is to Canada are not lifeless figures Jobs in forestry account for one out of every 10 working Canadians, and that's just direct employment In Quebec, for exampla, Statistics Canada census figures show that in 1983 the work force in wood, pulp and paper totalled 78,077, but an additional 156,154 people were employed indirectly in various offshoots of the business

It's an industry that covers most of the country south of the tree line, with 4,100 sawmills and plants across the country British Columbia will be the hardest hit by the countervail, not only because nearly a quarter of a million people work directly and indirectly in the forests (during those rare intervals when nobody is on strike) but because there is so little alternative work At 12 per cent, the province's unemployment rate is nearly three per cant above the national avarage Richard Haynes, project leader with the U S Forest Service in Portland, Ore., has estimated that a 15-per-cent U.S tariff on Canadian softwood lumber imports would transfer 15,000 direct forestry jobs to the United States

Ironically, the backbone of protectionist forces in the United Stetes may have been strengthened by International Trade Minister Pat Carney's last-minute tactic of compensating for our low stumpage fees by volunteering an export tax on Canadian lumber Instead of accepting the gesture as a compromise, Washington obviously read it aa an admission of guilt. Her strong response was predictable "We're going to fight this all the way Today it's lumber tomorrow it could be any number of issues This is not the way to conduct business between trade partners"

Last week's events also undermined the long-term prospects for free trade negotiations The Americans have been very specific in not placing their power to slap countervailing duties against any of our imports on the bargaining table But if the softwood lumber case is an example of how Washington intends to treat Canadian goods, Simon Reisman should pack his bags

In Halifax 137 years ago Abraham Gesner, the scientist who invented tha process for manufacturing kerosena, condemned the reciprocity trade agreement then being negotiated with the United States In his attack, he coined the famous phrase that such a pact would reduce Canadians to being "hewers of wood and drawers of water" As of last week we weren't even making it in the first of those puny categories

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JUSTICE

Love and a bomb plot

Beneath the circular skylight of Court 1 in London's Old Bailey criminal court, a wigged judge and a jury listen to a serpentine tale of love, hate, betrayal, drugs, political intrigue, international terrorism and a failed plot to destroy an Israeli airliner. Nezar Hindawi, a 32-year-old Jordanian and former journalist, is accused of trying to blow up a plane last April by planting a bomb in his pregnant lover's hand luggage. An alert security official at London's Heathrow Airport discovered the explosives under a false bottom in Ann Marie Murphy's carry-on bag as she attempted to board an El Al flight to Tel Aviv. In the London courtroom, Murphy, 32, vented her rage at her former lover. "You bastard you," she shouted at Hindawi from the witness box. "How could you do this to me?" After muttering, "Oh Christ. Oh God—I could kill him," she screamed: "I hate you. I hate you. You're wicked." But last week Hindawi, although denying that he intended to blow up the aircraft, told the court that he still loved Murphy and always would.

The sensational case—which *The Times* calls the "human bomb trial"—has international implications that could shatter the fragile relationship between Britain and Syria. Claiming that he knew nothing about the bomb, Hindawi maintained that he was using Murphy only to smuggle drugs into Israel for a wealthy Syrian who had given him an advance payment of $15,000. But a Scotland Yard detective testified that Hindawi told police after his arrest that he had been hired by Syrian intelligence agents to blow up the Boeing 747. Syrian president Hafez al-Assad has denied any Syrian involvement, alleging that the episode was orchestrated by the Mossad, Israel's secret service, to discredit its Arab neighbor. But in his opening address to the jury on Oct. 6, prosecuting counsel Roy Amlot noted that Hindawi was using a Syrian passport of a type that is normally issued to government officials. Said Amlot: "There is convincing evidence he was acting in concert with agents of the Syrian government."



Hindawi: drug smuggling

REX FEATURES/PONO PRESSE

Explosives experts testified that the three pounds of Czechoslovakian-made plastic explosive that Murphy was carrying had a force equal to 30 hand grenades. And the prosecutor told the jury of five women and seven men that a detonator and timer were hidden inside a pocket calculator in Murphy's bag. The bomb would have exploded when the plane, carrying 375 passengers, was at 39,000 feet somewhere over Austria, he said. Declared Amlot: "It would have been one of the most callous acts of all time if Hindawi had succeeded."

The trial also exposed the details of a tragic love affair. Hindawi had been working in Britain as a journalist for several Arab newspapers for five years when he met Murphy, a chambermaid from the Irish Republic, at a London Hilton hotel in 1984. He testified that last January, while in Damascus to report on a meeting of the Afro-Arab Unity Association, he met Khaled Dandash, a wealthy Syrian who convinced him to smuggle drugs. Declared Hindawi: "He said if you got cocaine and sold it over there you will have a very good life and lots of money. I thought it was a fantastic idea." In April, Hindawi arranged for Murphy, then six months pregnant, to fly to Tel Aviv.

For her part, the auburn-haired Murphy told the court that Hindawi had promised to join her in Israel, where, she said, he had promised to marry her. When asked by the prosecutor if it had not struck her as unusual that a Jordanian might want to marry in Israel, Murphy replied, "I didn't know the country very well."

Amlot described Murphy as an unsuspecting "simple Irish girl." Now the mother of a three-month-old daughter, Murphy told the court that in a taxi to Heathrow Airport Hindawi opened the calculator and inserted a battery to activate it. But Hindawi testified that he had obtained a seat on a later flight to Israel. As they parted, he kissed her and said, "I'll see you later." Hindawi said that when he heard about the bomb he went to the Syrian Embassy and asked for help. He said that he was taken to an embassy safe house but turned himself in to police the next day.



El Al's plans at Heathrow: 'one of the most callous acts of all time'

GAMMA/PONO PRESSE

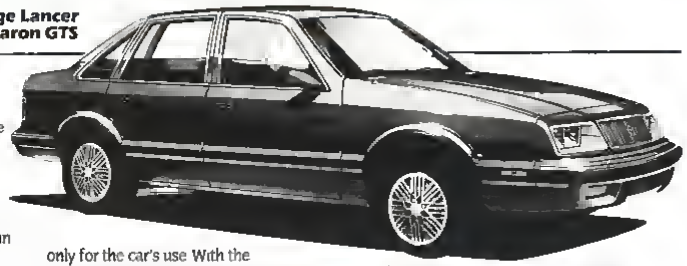
In a vigorous cross-examination, Amlot portrayed Hindawi as a dedicated terrorist whose story was seriously flawed. Hindawi had pleaded guilty to charges of possessing a pistol and possessing ammunition without a certificate. Amlot said that it was difficult to believe that Hindawi would attempt to smuggle drugs through El Al, an airline with stringent security checks. As well, the prosecutor noted that Hindawi had made Murphy's travel arrangements but that she did not have a visa for Israel. That, said Amlot, was because Hindawi thought that the plane would never arrive in Tel Aviv.

There could be a verdict in the bomb trial this week. But already it appears likely that when it comes the evidence of Syrian involvement will prompt a response from Britain. And whatever the trial's outcome, a nightmarish reality has already dislodged Ann Marie Murphy's dreams of a future with the father of her child.

—KEVIN SCANLON with PHILIP WINSLOW in London

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The Mets celebrating their National League pannant: the most exciting playoffs

SPORTS

A tough act to follow

The man known as the "little general" stood on the steps of the California Angels' dugout last week, his arms folded across his chest. For the past 24 years Gene Mauch—his nickname derives from both his diminutive stature and his tactical approach to the game—has been considered the best manager in baseball never to win a pennant. With his Angels leading the Boston Red Sox three games to one in the best-of-seven American League Championship series, and ahead 5-4 with two out in the ninth inning of game five, Mauch needed just one strike against Boston's Dave Henderson to win his first pennant. Angel slugger Reggie Jackson, the man known as "Mr. October" for his postseason hitting heroics in the 1970s and early 1980s, quietly walked toward Mauch, anxious to be the first to congratulate the 60-year-old manager. Said Jackson: "I just wanted to say, 'Hey Skipper, you've finally done it.' " But in the year of baseball's most dramatic playoffs ever, Jackson never got the opportunity.

As Mauch and Jackson watched from the dugout, Angel reliever Donnie Moore threw an off-speed pitch to Henderson, who swung. Had the substitute centre fielder missed, Mauch and the Angels would have won their first-ever pennant—and a berth in the World Series. Instead, Henderson drove the ball 386 feet over the left field fence for a two-run homer. The Sox went on to win the game, as well as games six and seven at home—and the American League title. In the process, they extended Mauch's dubious record of managerial seasons without a pennant to 25. Said Marty Barrett, Boston second baseman and the series' most valuable player: "It was the greatest comeback ever."

Meanwhile, the contestants in the National League series were locked in a record-breaking struggle of their own. Minutes before the Red Sox took the field to complete their stunning comeback, the Houston Astros and the New York Mets finished the longest postseason game in baseball history—a 16-inning, four-hour-and-42-minute marathon. When it finally ended, the visiting Mets had won the game 7-6, the series four games to two, and the National League pennant. Said Mets' first baseman Keith Hernandez: "This was the greatest playoff of all time."

Indeed, the 1986 playoffs left fans, players and commentators groping for superlatives. ABC TV's Al Michaels summed it up before the 11th inning of American League game five in Anaheim, Calif. Said Michaels: "If you tuned in late—too bad." The owners of the 26 major-league baseball teams could not have scripted a more dramatic conclusion to a regular season. Before the 1986 playoffs, no team in the history of postseason play—641 games—had entered the ninth inning with a three-run lead and lost the game. This year, in just 13 games, that happened three times, twice in the American League series and once in the National. Six of the playoff games were decided by one run, four in extra innings. Said New York third baseman Ray Knight: "I've never been involved in anything so emotional, been under such pressure, or had such a great physical strain."

The excitement of the Boston and New York victories was matched by the poignancy of California's—and Mauch's—defeat. Not only were the Angels just one strike away from a pennant in the top of the ninth inning in game five, but in the bottom of that inning, with the bases loaded and only one out, they needed only a hit or a long fly ball to win the pennant. They got neither. Mauch has known similar disappointments in the past. His Philadelphia Phillies blew a 6½-game lead, with 12 games left, to lose the 1964 National League pennant. And his Angels needed just one more win in the 1982 playoffs, but lost three straight games and the American League pennant to the Milwaukee Brewers. Last week, before losing game six, Mauch said: "I want this team to win a championship more than I want to eat when I'm hungry." After the seventh game, a visibly shaken Mauch said: "I hurt like hell for the players. I hurt like hell for [Angels owner] Gene Autry. We laid our hearts out there and they got stepped on."

The Angels are hardly the first team to have their hearts broken in postseason play. The Toronto Blue Jays lost to the Kansas City Royals last season after leading the playoff series 3-1. And the Royals then recovered from the same deficit to take the World Series from the St. Louis Cardinals. In 83-years of league championship and World Series play, teams have led three games to one 36 times. Only six times, including the Angels this season, has the leading team faltered—three times in the past two years. Said Sox designated hitter Don Baylor: "That's all we talked about. Kansas City did it, and so could we."

While Mauch remained haunted by the ghost of failures past, the Red Sox at least exorcised some of their old demons. The Sox last won the World Series in 1918. Three times since then, 1946, 1967 and 1975, they lost in the seventh game of the championships. Both the 1974 and 1978 teams collapsed and finished out of the playoffs after building substantial leads in the regular season. But this year the Red Sox led the American League East division from mid-May. Said Boston manager John McNamara: "If that stuff about the past hasn't been dispelled now, it could go on for eternity."

But when the Series moves to Boston—after two opening games in New York—the past will be inescapable. The Mets' Shea Stadium, built in 1964, is symmetrical and characterless, a suburban outpost parked amid the roar of jetliners taking off and landing at nearby LaGuardia airport. By contrast, Boston's Fenway Park is a time warp, little changed from the days when Babe Ruth pitched for the Sox. Fenway's nooks and crannies, and its 37-foot-tall "Green Monster" left-field wall, were created in 1912. The last refurbishing took place more than 50 years ago. While a worldwide television audience of millions will tune in, only 33,583 people will watch at Fenway, the smallest park in major-league baseball. But fans will see, at close range, a home team familiar with Fenway's quirks, and a visiting team capable of exploiting them.

For 75 years the Green Monster has bedevilled visiting left fielders and enticed right-handed hitters. Fly balls that would be routine catches in every other stadium often ricochet wildly off the wall for hits. Not since Boston Hall-of-Famer Ted Williams mastered the wall's idiosyncrasies in the 1940s and 1950s has a left fielder played it as well as 33-year-old Red Sox veteran Jim Rice. This week, when Mets' rookie Kevin Mitchell, or his alternate, Mookie Wilson, ventures into Fenway's left field, their wall experience will be based on a single exhibition game. And when New York's right-handed batters, particularly catcher Gary Carter and third baseman Knight, step to the plate, the temptation to try to loft the ball over the wall will be almost irresistible. Boston's power-hitting outfielders Rice, Dwight Evans and Tony Armas have already mastered their off-the-wall swings. And the American League batting champion, left-handed-hitting third baseman Wade Boggs, has made an art of slashing the ball at the wall.



Boston's Boggs (centre) sharing his victory champagne. New York Mets meet the Green Monster

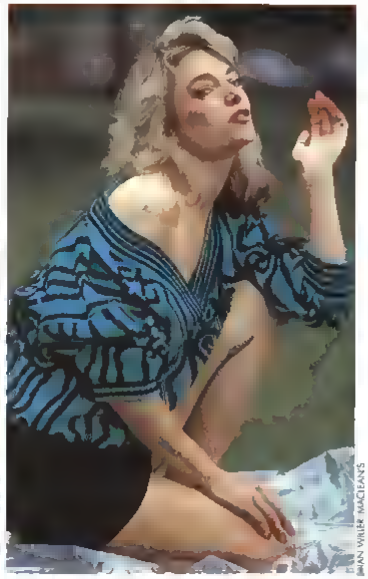
Whatever role Fenway plays, the Series will rest largely in the hands of the pitchers. With 108 wins, the Mets were baseball's best team over the regular season, largely because of their pitching. In fact, Las Vegas bookmakers are so impressed with the Mets' starting pitchers—Dwight Gooden, Ron Darling, Sid Fernandez and Bob Ojeda—that New York is listed as a 12-to-5 favorite to win the Series. A Mets fan must wager $24 to collect $10 if his heroes win, making New York the biggest betting favorite since 1950, when the New York Yankees were 3-to-1 picks over Philadelphia. The odds makers prefer the Mets' starters to Boston's rotation of Bruce Hurst, Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd, Roger Clemens and Al Nipper. Boston's ace, Clemens, who led the majors with 24 wins this season, pitched three times in the playoffs, losing once and winning once, and was not scheduled to pitch until game three of the Series.

By then the Series will have shifted to Boston—and the Green Monster will become a factor. So too, perhaps, will Hall-of-Famer Yogi Berra's famous line, "It ain't over 'till it's over." After the Red Sox came back to beat Mauch's Angels last week, Boston manager McNamara said: "Yogi's quote gets better and better." And as the two best teams in baseball began the 83rd edition of the fall classic, fans hoped that the season's final chapter would be as dramatic as its postseason preface.

—HAL QUINN with correspondents' reports

After returning to his New York City home last week following a day of prayer and fasting on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur, writer and humanist **Elie Wiesel** was met by a Norwegian journalist who told him that he had won the Nobel Peace Prize. Wiesel said that he was skeptical until a Nobel official confirmed the news by telephone at 5 a.m. the next day. Later Wiesel commented that winning the world's most esteemed prize right after the holiest day in the Jewish calendar meant that "some of my friends and myself have prayed well." Wiesel, who as a teenager survived Nazi concentration camps, losing his father, mother and a sister, was honored by the Nobel committee for his tireless fight against "violence, repression and racism."

The new cohost of CTV's audience participation show *Thrill Of A Lifetime*, **Cheryl Wilson**, says that *her* thrill would be to achieve the "quality of maturity" of actress **Meryl Streep**. Still, working on *Thrill* "is a lot more exciting than I thought it would be," said Wilson, 29, who is to make her screen debut later this month in the Canadian-produced adventure-comedy *Oklahoma Smugglers*. Vancouver-born Wilson says that she hopes to follow former *Thrill* cohost **Teri Austin**, who moved to southern California and a regular role in the television series *Knots Landing*. "I would really like to give the States a shot," Wilson added. "When you've chosen a career in this field, it's the ultimate *thrill*."



JEAN WEILER MACLEAN'S

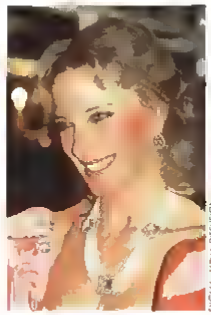
Wilson: 'a lot more exciting than I thought'

Warren: young and aggressive



MARVIN DUDEKSAR

A new entrepreneurial job is helping former Canada Post president **Michael Warren**, 49, forget more than four years he spent trying to run the Crown corporation. Now, Warren is running a business that helps other businesses he is president of two Toronto-based private venture-capital firms that support young and aggressive companies. Last week, just over a year after his resignation from Canada Post, Warren said that the federal Conservatives are wrong to maintain "that the post office is an eternal tar baby that cannot be fixed." About his new job, he added, "I was attracted to being a part of businesses that were the antithesis of Canada Post—fresh, relatively malleable and with their future ahead of them rather than behind them."



SYGMA ALPHA DIFFUSION

Kent: plagiarism

When Calgary magazine and paperback distributor **Larry Shapiro** agreed to host a literary fund-raising dinner party scheduled for Oct. 29, he expected a local guest of honor, not a Canadian household name. But his author-celebrity turned out to be former Quebec premier **René Lévesque**, who has just published his memoirs. Lévesque and other Canadian authors, including his longtime rival, former prime minister **Pierre Trudeau**, are attending more than 100 similar $200-a-plate literary dinners across Canada to support a fund for new Canadian writers. Shapiro, 52, says that he and his guests are "excited" about meeting the former Parti Québécois leader. Declared Shapiro: "Beating within the heart of every Albertan is a potential separatist. Maybe Mr. Lévesque will give us some tips."

Cartoonist **Jim Unger**, creator of the comic strip *Herman*, says that the best thing about his job is that it puts "money in my pocket." *Herman*, which appears in 400 newspapers in 24 countries, has taken Unger far from beginnings that he says were "poor." The 49-year-old British-born cartoonist created *Herman* 12 years ago to earn extra money while working as a layout artist for a Mississauga, Ont., weekly newspaper. Unger, who now lives in the Bahamas and who this fall released *Herman Treasury 5*, says that he is not remotely like his cartoon characters. "I'd hate to be like *Herman*," he adds, "but sometimes my girlfriend thinks I am. She jokes that she has to vacuum me off after asting."

The flamboyant **Princess Michael of Kent** has touched off another scandal, this time over her recently published book, *Crowned in a Far Country*. Four academics have accused her of plagiarizing their works in her portrayal of eight historical princesses who married, as she did, into a foreign royal family. Last year the 41-year-old Czechoslovakian-born princess, who is the wife of a first cousin of the Queen, was embroiled in controversy over her father's Nazi past. In response to the plagiarism charges, Princess Michael said: "It was a mistake. I forgot to mark sentences as a direct quotation."

—Edited by **YVONNE COX**

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TIM KNOX/MAN

Fleury, Scott (below): comparisons between secretaries and caretakers are at the heart of the pay-equity issue

LAW

Women's battle to close the wage gap

When asked about inequities between male and female salary scales, Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott often tells the story of a secretary and a caretaker. According to Scott, Donna Fleury, a 45-year-old married mother of two children under the age of 24, has worked full-time as a secretary for a Toronto-area board of education for the past 15 years. A high school graduate, Fleury earns $10.98 an hour. Frank Sousa, 59, a custodian in the same school, mows the lawn in summer and clears the parking lot in winter. A Portuguese immigrant with an elementary school education and a poor grasp of English, Sousa supports a wife and two children. After more than 16 years on the job, his hourly wage is $12.33. Asks Scott, the provincial minister responsible for women's issues: "Is there any justification for the wage difference in terms of the value of each of them to the job?"

The difficulties involved in comparing secretaries to maintenance workers is at the centre of the issue. Legislators across North America are grappling with proposals to ensure better pay for women who perform work of the same value to their employer as services provided by a man in a different job. But the campaign for reform faces strong opposition, mainly from the business community. Many of its members dispute what they consider to be feminist arguments that gender discrimination is responsible for much of the wage gap. Declared stockbroker Darlene Hildebrand, chairman of the pay-equity committee for the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce: "Business is being made the scapegoat for a problem that is not of its making. It is women choosing to raise children and looking for jobs with fewer hours and less responsibility that have caused the gap."



REGAN THE GLEN ALSO MAY

Still, the statistics indicate a considerable problem. In Ontario the 2.1 million women in the provincial workforce earn 63 cents for every dollar earned by their male colleagues. And while women's participation in the workforce has risen to 43 per cent in 1986 from 30 per cent in 1964, the wage gap has remained basically unchanged. A similar situation exists elsewhere, and the campaign for reform has gained momentum in recent years. Quebec passed pioneering legislation in 1976. It allowed female employees in the public and private sectors who believed they were being underpaid on grounds of gender to present their case to a provincial human rights tribunal. Ottawa followed one year later with similar legislation, but limited to federal employees. Then last year Manitoba went a step further with a Pay Equity Act. It has led to the use of numerical job evaluation formulas to determine whether gender discrimination exists in jobs in many public workplaces. Now Ontario's Liberal minority government is committed to similar measures—which would include the private sector—despite opposition from business spokesmen who predict that such laws will bankrupt some small firms.

To close the wage gap in the ranks of the provincial public service, the Ontario minister of labor has introduced legislation that could give as much as $3,000 per year in compensation to the 24,000 women who constitute one-third of the civil service workforce. To that end, a committee of employer and employee representatives would determine compensation by using a formula to compare jobs according to such factors as skills, effort, responsibility and working conditions. Now, Scott said, the government will introduce another bill during the current legislative session. It will be designed to extend pay-equity provisions to private sector workers and to such public employees as hospital staff, school teachers and municipal employees. Declared Scott: "Because the market forces haven't improved things, it is time the government took the lead."

For their part, many business representatives predict that pay-equity legislation will disrupt marketplace economies. Winnipeg's Hildebrand and other business spokesmen say that enforcing pay equity will be enormously expensive—and a logistical nightmare. According to Bernard Wilson, an Ottawa-based accountant and president of the 60,000-member Ontario Chamber of Commerce, the extra costs "will unquestionably force many small businesses to go under and larger operations to be less competitive." Declared Jean-Paul Letourneau, a Montreal executive vice-president of the Quebec Chamber of Commerce: "If being more equitable means no longer being in the market, is it worth the price?"

Still, when zoo attendants (mostly male) earn roughly $3,000 a year more than day care workers (mostly female), raising women's salaries to a level that reflects their worth is logical, according to Scott. Citing Fleury and Sousa, he asked, "Is it simply a fact that one of these jobs has historically been regarded as women's work that can be compensated at a lower level than men's just because the man has traditionally brought home the bacon?"

Clearly, current pay structures are the result of many influences, some of them arising from deeply ingrained social attitudes that would be difficult to change by law. And Scott does not portray his proposed legislation as the solution to all economic problems that working women face. "It is the beginning of a solution of one very important problem," he said. But he added that provincewide public hearings held by his office last spring have convinced him there is widespread support for pay-equity legislation. And for Donna Fleury, who for years has lobbied governments to correct what she calls a historic injustice, the legislation is a welcomed and long-overdue initiative.

—SHERRI AIKENHEAD with DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg and JENNIFER HENDERSON in Montreal



Laurels for a scientist

It was 9 a m , and John Polanyi was still in his pyjamas when he received the most astonishing telephone call of his life last week. It came from a United Press International reporter requesting an interview with the co-winner of this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry. Recalling his surprise, the 57-year-old University of Toronto professor said later, "I didn't even know I was nominated." But Polanyi learned officially that afternoon that he shared the $406,000 award with U.S. scientists Dudley Herschbach of Harvard University and Yuan Lee of the University of California in Berkeley. Polanyi quickly capitalized on the attention that his award brought him to complain about cutbacks in funding for Ontario universities. Speaking at a Toronto rally against those restraints, he noted that Britain, with twice Canada's population, has won 20 times as many Nobel Prizes. Declared Polanyi: "We must conclude that it is the institutional environment that differs."



Polanyi: an astonished Nobel winner

Indeed, on the same day that Polanyi became a Nobel laureate, the federal National Research Council announced plans to trim $20 million from its annual budget, in part by scrapping its photochemistry and kinetics section. That was precisely where, in 1952, Polanyi began his prize-winning research on the molecular changes that occur during chemical reactions. His experiments measuring light given off by new molecules formed through chemical interaction have paved the way for the development of infrared ray lasers used in medicine and industry. But his laser research has also had military applications, which Polanyi says he regrets. Active in campaigns for arms control and nuclear disarmament since 1959, he has vigorously denounced President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, or Star Wars, program.

The Berlin-born son of a Hungarian scientist and philosopher who left Nazi-ruled Germany in 1933, Polanyi is only the fourth Canadian resident to win a Nobel Prize. The others: Sir Frederick Banting in 1923 for his discovery of insulin, former prime minister Lester Pearson in 1957 for engineering the formation of a United Nations peacekeeping force in the Middle East, and Hamburg-born Gerhard Herzberg, who won in 1971 for chemistry.

As Polanyi joined that exclusive club, he said that he hoped the excitement surrounding his award would quickly die down, allowing him to return to normal working patterns. But first the new laureate will meet Pope John Paul II and be welcomed to another exclusive club. This week, as the newest member of the Pontifical Academy of Science, he will join an annual meeting at the Vatican of 75 scientists from around the world to discuss science-related issues. Said Polanyi: "Winning this prize is rather like being in Pompeii when Vesuvius erupted. One had a satisfaction in becoming in some way a part of history—but it did tend to interrupt the course of one's everyday life." Polanyi is now working on two new projects arising from his award-winning research. "I'm still very excited about science," he said, "and I'm determined that this event won't take over my life."

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

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A right-wing lament

THE PATRIOT GAME
By Peter Brimelow
(Key Porter, 310 pages, $24.95)


Brimelow: 'shocking and unwelcome'

In the preface to *The Patriot Game*, Peter Brimelow solemnly announces that he is about to deliver some "shocking and unwelcome observations" and unmask a number of Canadian pieties and frauds. And so he does. But in the process, the author—a former business journalist at *Maclean's*, *Forbes* and *Barron's*—has written a dreary and despairing polemic against the very idea of the Canadian nation. Brimelow seems to believe in Canada's British colonial past. And he sees the possibility of its future as an appendage of the United States. It is the present Canada that he finds detestable. For Brimelow, Canada is not an independent nation, nor the expression of a free and generous people. It is, rather, the conspiratorial result of a self-serving elite.

A loosely organized political survey of Canada, *The Patriot Game* affords Brimelow frequent occasion to sneer at the intellectual achievements of this country's thinkers and statesmen. The internationally renowned scholar Northrop Frye, he declares, writes platitudes. Pierre Trudeau is "not particularly clever." Similar charges might be more justly applied to Brimelow himself. His book borrows a few stale concepts from U.S. conservatives and attempts to force them into a Canadian context, with comically inept results. He translates that bugbear of the U.S. right, "the east coast liberal establishment," into a domestic elite: the central Canadian Liberal establishment. But beneath the slavish fidelity to neoconservative themes, there is little sense of reality. He even writes of "the Canadian elite's propensity for losing touch with its workers and peasants," as if the country's doughty land-owning farmers had reverted to feudalism.

What he does know of Canadians, he clearly dislikes. A militant WASP, Brimelow claims that "English Canada's British heritage has been systematically subverted" and that the guilty parties are Quebecers, Catholics and ethnic minorities, especially those acquiring positions of influence. Occasionally, Brimelow veers uncomfortably close to racist sentiment, making no secret of his resentment for the usurpers who have displaced the anglophone majority. Journalist Peter C. Newman, he sneers, is "not even a Canadian by birth but a central European refugee." Mila Mulroney, wife of the Prime Minister, is described as "a Yugoslav immigrant." And because Catholics Brian Mulroney and Joe Clark once backed a Tory leadership bid by Catholic Davie Fulton, Brimelow wildly postulates a 1983 conspiracy between the two to deprive Protestant John Crosbie of the party leadership. Writes Brimelow: "A common religious background was one more reason for Joe Clark to stay on the ballot, assuring Mulroney's victory." For the rest, Brimelow demonstrates an uncritical approval for almost every variety of regional separatism in Canada, but says that every province except Quebec would be better off attached to the United States.

When Brimelow resists ideology, he is capable of shrewd observation. About Pierre Trudeau, he writes: "When he was popular he bound Canada together. When unpopular, he was a convenient scapegoat for problems that are actually fundamental to the Canadian confederation." He states that Canada may be facing a period similar to the turbulent Diefenbaker-Pearson years, when no leader was strong enough to command a clear mandate to govern. More insight along those deft lines and less racial and religious diatribe would have made *The Patriot Game* a more likable book.

—NORMAN SNIDER

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Anecdotal miniatures

TELLING TALES
By John Fraser
(Collins, 218 pages, $19.95)

The first mistake that *Globe and Mail* journalist John Fraser commits in his book, *Telling Tales*, is to invoke the muse of 17th-century diarist John Aubrey. Fraser's introduction cites Aubrey as his inspiration But Aubrey, who wrote thumbnail sketches of his famous contemporaries in *Brief Lives*, was generous, erudite and a master prose stylist Fraser, whose collection profiles 44 prominent Canadians, is none of those. Indeed, the most striking aspect of *Telling Tales* is the sheer paucity of tales it has to tell Fraser presents media millionaire John Bassett as a tyrannical boss who enjoys tennis Author Hugh MacLennan emerges as simply eccentric Fraser's report on novelist Timothy Findley concentrates on the fact that Findley once, understandably, resented a bad review Fraser gave one of his plays. Before long, the book begins to read like marginalia in a misanthrope's copy of *Who's Who*

Distressing, too, is the shameless taking of sides that infests the pages of *Telling Tales*. Where the book is not a hymn of praise to Toronto's Upper Canada College and its alumni—of whom Fraser is one—it suspiciously resembles a series of valentine greetings to the illustrious who helped the young Fraser on his literary way He compares one early supporter, *Saturday Night* editor Robert Fulford, to such important writers as Arthur Koestler and George Orwell Then he recalls a discussion he had with Morley Callaghan, in which the venerable novelist suggested that Fulford, although a good journalist, was limited in scope For such honesty, Fraser writes Callaghan off as an "old fart."

At another point, the author says of himself "I am John Fraser, M.A. I have read the metaphysical poets I understand Lear's secret I am moved by Johann Sebastian Bach and am not unmindful of Karlheinz Stockhausen. Hazlitt is my inspiration and Orwell is my guide Like Glendower, I can summon spirits from the lofty deep." In a book that paints the author himself in such immodest colors, it is difficult to take his observations about anyone else at all seriously.

—PAUL ROBERTS



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CONSUMERISM

Sweet taste of schnapps

Some drinkers mix it with orange juice to create what they call a Fuzzy Navel. Chef Georges Beaudoin of the Montreal restaurant Le Mas des Oliviers uses it to make a sauce for his exotic duck dish, *Canard aux Pêches*. But for John Lynch-Staunton, the president of Montreal-based John de Kuyper & Son (Canada) Ltd.—who drinks it straight over ice—peach schnapps is an unexpected marketing success. Since it introduced Original Peachtree Schnapps in the United States two years ago, de Kuyper has sold more than 24 million bottles. And in Canada, where it became available last February, the beverage was the second-largest-selling domestic liqueur in August. While schnapps is still the warming drink of choice for football fans or outdoorsmen on cold days, it is now a hot new favorite indoors as well, with a wide range of flavors from cinnamon and apple to watermelon and piña colada.

The English word schnapps is a slight corruption of the German *schnaps*, meaning "dram of liquor." Originally from Germany, schnapps has traditionally been swallowed in a single gulp, followed by a beer chaser. Indeed, for more than 50 years, Windsor, Ont.-based Hiram Walker Inc. has marketed a brand of peppermint schnapps. But now most distillers are aiming their marketing of the new, fruit-flavored schnapps at young adults whose faddish approach to drinking leaves them in a constant search for new taste sensations. According to industry executives, peach schnapps has become popular because it can be mixed with a range of drinks and foods, from cola or coffee to ice cream. Said Thomas Maas, senior brand manager for liqueurs at Hiram Walker, which markets 12 varieties of schnapps: "A variety of mixing and taste possibilities means the fad for a drink will last longer."

In a distilled-spirits market that experienced a decline of almost three per cent in sales last year, schnapps is one of the few growing products. De Kuyper's success with Peachtree has led several other distillers, including Montreal-based Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd., to market their own peach schnapps. As well, liquor companies have experimented with other flavors—including root beer, banana, chocolate and apricot. In fact, varieties of schnapps accounted for 13 of the 52 new products introduced in Canada by major distillers in the year ending last June. And with an alcohol content ranging from 24 to 30 per cent alcohol by volume compared to roughly 40 per cent for most whiskies, the new schnapps are expected to attract drinkers who prefer lighter beverages.

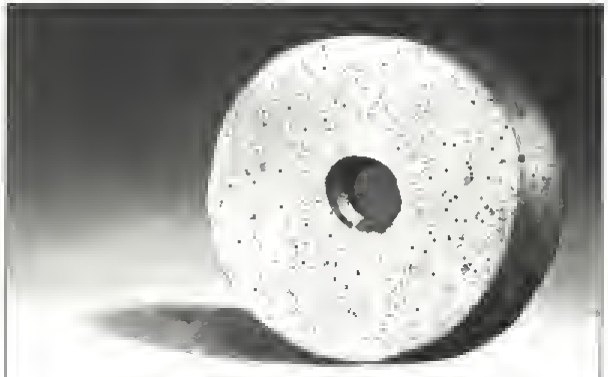


Beaudoin: a preference for light drinks

But peach is the flavor that has captured the attention of most of the new schnapps drinkers, with about 80 per cent of the market. Schnapps has made its greatest inroads among young adults, and much of the advertising is aimed at that market. Fully half of de Kuyper's Canadian sales of Original Peachtree are in Ontario, with Quebec consumers accounting for much of the rest. But industry executives say that they see encouraging signs that schnapps is crossing into other areas and age groups.

Schnapps converts themselves say that the new flavored liqueurs have put more fun and taste into drinking. Nancy Hughes, 22, who operates the scoreboard at the Montreal Forum, has had fewer Twist Shandys since she discovered the Fuzzy Navel last July. Said Hughes: "It's not too sweet, and I like the fruit taste." Now, distillery executives can only hope that enthusiasm like hers represents more than a passing fad for their flagging industry.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



Why re-invent the wheel...?

ARCHEOLOGY

Skeletons with secrets

On the sunny morning of Aug 11 a foreman walked up to Parks Canada archeologist Gisèle Piédalue near the fortified walls of Quebec City and announced that he had found a human skull. Piédalue ordered an immediate halt to the $20-million restoration of the city's 18th-century walls and called in physical anthropologist Jerome Cybulski to examine the skull. Over the next 10 days they uncovered 24 more skeletons and partial human remains while archeologists and historians initiated a painstaking search for leads that may someday unravel a 200-year-old tale of death and intrigue. On the scene of the find, Piédalue recalled: "I was excited. It's always moving to find humanoid remains when all you've been doing for three months is finding buttresses and gun platforms."

Their imaginations fired by mystery, historians and scientists are searching for explanations. And some already have theories about the skeletons found in the hard clay behind the 80-cm-thick stone wall that was built to defend Quebec after the fall of the Fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, in 1745. Parks Canada's acting chief Quebec historian Marc Lafrance says that the skeletons may be those of British prisoners of war who were captured by the French. Amateur historian Gérard

The 25 corpses were carefully buried faceup with arms folded across the chests, behind Quebec's fortified wall

Lépine-Fontès says that the site was a secret burial ground for the French Protestant Huguenots. And at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa, Cybulski will spend the next six months testing the remains to determine the truth about the dig across the street from the Quebec national assembly.

While Parks Canada's Quebec archeology chief Pierre Beaudet notes that most of the corpses were carefully buried faceup, with arms folded across the chests, he says that the 90-m stretch of wall between the St. Louis Gate and the Bastion of the Ursulines, a rampart near a Catholic convent, was no ordinary cemetery. There was no trace of coffins, nails or clothing—although bits of ceramic and masonry and the position of the skeletons date the burials to a period of only a few months between 1745 and 1750, when the French were fighting the British for control of eastern North America.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization's Cybulski is trying to determine the age, sex and race of the dead and perhaps the causes of death. Before he assembles the fragments of each skeleton using white glue, Cybulski examines the bone matter for signs of such chronic infections as tuberculosis or syphilis. An absence of such signs might indicate a rapid, acute infection such as cholera or diphtheria. Cybulski says that he should be able to complete his study by next March. Meanwhile, Parks Canada's Lafrance says that the skeletons may have been British sailors or New Englanders captured by the French in 1746 and 1747 in attacks on ships in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or in Canadian raids against American colonial settlements during the War of the Austrian Succession. Said Lafrance: "We strongly suspect the remains were those of Protestants because at the time Protestants weren't allowed to be buried in cemeteries. They were considered 'heretics' from the Catholic point of view."



Cybulski with bones from the Quebec find: a 200-year-old tale of intrigue

The strongest evidence for the prisoner-of-war theory is the journal of one of the 300 English-speaking men, women and children who were jailed in Quebec City's Royal Redoubt Prison during the winter of 1747. The unknown prison diarist wrote of an epidemic of "malignant fevers" that combined with syphilis to kill at least 65 prisoners. But he does not say what happened to the British and American dead, a tantalizing omission for Parks Canada historians. They now hope to find mention of the 1747 burial in the annals of the Ursuline sisters, whose convent stands halfway between the former prison and the western wall.

Another theory belongs to Lépine-Fontès, director-general of Quartier Petit-Champlain, a merchants' and artisans' co-operative in the oldest section of Quebec City. Lépine-Fontès, a direct descendant of Louis Hébert, one of the first settlers of New France, has concluded that the site was a secret burial ground for the Huguenots. Said Lépine-Fontès: "They would have had to bury their dead quietly and at night to prevent desecration by Catholics."

But the mystery may continue. According to archeologist Pierre Beaudet, more skeletons will likely be uncovered next spring. That is when the Bastion of the Ursulines, along the same wall where the 25 mystery skeletons were found in August, is slated for restoration.

—JENNIFER HENDERSON in Quebec City

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TRANSPORTATION

Pushing the speed limit

Supporters of the 55-m.p.h. (88 km-h) speed limit in the United States say that the highway slowdown has saved as many as 4,000 lives a year since it took effect in 1974. But in three hours of debate in the U.S. Senate on Sept. 23, critics denounced the speed limit as a federal government infringement on individual freedom. The senators then voted 56 to 36 to abolish it on 55,000 km of the national network of interstate limited-access highways. It was also a victory for the western senators—19 of the 20 sponsors of the amendment were from states west of the Mississippi. They claimed that the government in Washington was foisting what Montana Democrat Max Baucus called "a stupid, idiotic provision" on drivers in the wide open spaces of the West. Said Baucus: "I do not think folks here have a conception of the sense of space and distance we have in the West."

The U.S. Congress introduced the speed limit 12 years ago to reduce gasoline consumption in the midst of an energy crisis, and the strategy worked. But oil prices have dropped, the energy crisis in North America has ebbed and legislation designed to conserve gasoline has become harder to justify. Indeed, a Gallup poll conducted last month showed that support for the 55-m.p.h. limit had dropped to 62 per cent of the 978 Americans interviewed from the 75 per cent of respondents who supported it five years ago. Now, endorsed by President Ronald Reagan, the Senate's amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1986 would give states the right to increase the speed limit up to 65 m.p.h. (104 km-h) on parts of the interstate highway system within their borders.

Still, the issue sparked a bitter fight between the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate vote was on an amendment to a House bill that authorized the spending of $52.4 billion in highway trust funds over a four-year period. But that bill is now in jeopardy. Its author, New Jersey Democrat James Howard, chairman of the House committee on public works and transportation, is a strong defender of the 55-m.p.h. limit. For Howard and other backers of the speed limit, the issue is safety, not gasoline consumption. Now, Howard is refusing to negotiate with a Senate committee unless it meets a safety-related condition. The Senate, says Howard, must rule that before increasing the speed limit, a state would have to demonstrate that at least 65 per cent of its drivers comply with seat-belt laws. And at present only 27 of the 50 states even have seat-belt legislation.

In Canada all but two provinces—Prince Edward Island and Alberta—have followed Ontario's lead in 1976 to make seat-belt use mandatory. And in 1976 all provinces also lowered top highway speed limits to 100 km-h (62.5 m.p.h.) from the pre-metric limit of 70 m.p.h. (112 km-h). But because both measures took effect at roughly the same time, it has been difficult to gauge the number of lives saved by reducing highway speeds. In the United States, if Howard prevails in the debate, speed limits may rise—but American drivers will be forced to buckle their seat belts.

—ANNE STEACY with correspondents' reports

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The hypnotic pull of the reggae beat

When Bob Marley died of cancer at 36 in 1981, he received a burial more befitting a king than a musician. His funeral drew the largest crowds in Caribbean history. The Jamaican parliament recessed for 10 days of national mourning, having just awarded him an Order of Merit. As millions mourned the passing of reggae music's first major star, music industry insiders predicted that reggae—with its bass-heavy beat and its lyrical links to the island's mystical Rastafarian religion—would soon fade away. But the forecast was wrong. Despite the death of its leading practitioner and reggae's continuing struggle for airplay on North American radio stations, its appeal keeps spreading. This summer, reggae singer Jimmy Cliff starred in a Hollywood comedy filmed in Jamaica. Two Jamaican bands—Third World and Burning Spear—are now touring Canada. Britain's UB40 is performing in the Soviet Union. And plans are underway for Bunny Wailer, one of Marley's former partners, to become the first reggae artist to play the People's Republic of China early next year. Said *New York Times* music critic Robert Palmer: "Reggae remains one of the most vital sounds in popular music."

Evidence of its creative influence can be found throughout pop music. Ever since Eric Clapton topped the charts with his version of Marley's "I Shot the Sheriff" in 1974, white musicians—from The Rolling Stones and The Police to Canada's Bruce Cockburn—have incorporated reggae into their repertoires. Its distinctive rhythms helped propel Tina Turner's raw, sexy "What's Love Got to Do With It?" to No. 1 in 1984, and spiced up Lionel Richie's latest silky-smooth album, *Dancing on the Ceiling*. And some reggae songs have become classics: one million Irish schoolchildren sang the ballad "By the Rivers of Babylon" for Pope John Paul II during his 1980 visit to Dublin. With little exaggeration, observes Roger Steffens, host of the widely syndicated Los Angeles-based radio show *The Reggae Beat*, "the music has insinuated itself into every corner of the world."

And Marley's almost mythical ghost still stands at the centre of the music. His 10 albums have sold more than 20 million copies to date, and *Legend*, a 1984 anthology of his best songs, remains a steady seller—this month nearing platinum-level sales of 100,000 copies in Canada. In Jamaica, the Marley legend continues to resonate. Since May, residents of Kingston have been able to visit the new Bob Marley Museum, which features a Madame Tussaud-made wax statue of the musician. Even his personal brand of music lives on, a legacy nurtured by his widow, Rita, who performs with The I-Threes (Marley's former backup singers), and by his 17-year-old son, Ziggy, whose band The Melody Makers earned a Grammy Award nomination in 1985.

Still, the enduring appeal of reggae has caused friction among Marley's musical heirs. His $7-million estate is entangled in lawsuits from many former members of his band, The Wailers, who are seeking unpaid royalties. Rita, Marley's sole beneficiary, claims to have already paid out more than $1 million. At the same time, she has legally blocked the release of an album featuring previously unavailable tracks by the original Wailers. In an interview with *Maclean's* following two capacity-crowd Toronto appearances in August, Marley's widow displayed characteristic Rastafarian fatalism. "There's lots of negative things, but it's for legal people to deal with."

Meanwhile, reggae is regarded with daunting indifference by commercial radio stations, whose programmers—engaged in a fierce competition for audiences—have turned increasingly conservative. With the exception of Britain's multiracial band UB40—whose current album, *Rat in the Kitchen*, is selling briskly—and the pop-reggae group Third World, few reggae bands receive significant airplay. Said John Parikhal, a Toronto-based radio consultant: "Reggae's rhythm requires the listener to slow down and, in a hurry-up world, people don't want to."

Still, with the hypnotic pull of its syncopated beat, reggae continues to win converts. This year Bunny Wailer, an original member of The Wailers, came down from the Jamaican hills like the music's new messiah after a 14-year semiretirement. His appearance before a full house at New York's Madison Square Garden in August contradicted music industry wisdom about reggae's limited appeal.

In fact, reggae star Cliff has been spreading reggae's gospel for more than 20 years. His music has reached wide audiences through such films as the 1973 Jamaican-made cult classic *The Harder They Come* and last summer's comedy *Club Paradise* with Robin Williams. In Toronto last month, Cliff cited the barriers that reggae artists still face in gaining access to North American markets. Said Cliff: "I, for one, intend to break them down." In Marley's tradition, reggae is as lively and rebellious as ever.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS in Toronto



DAVIS GENTILE/REGGAE & AFRICAN BEAT

Wailer: myths, mystics and a new messiah from the hills

ROUND MIDNIGHT
Directed by Bertrand Tavernier

Curiously, it has taken a Frenchman to make what is possibly the finest film ever about that distinctly American idiom, jazz. Bertrand Tavernier's *Round Midnight* achieves the same intimacy a brilliant jazzman shares with his instrument as it follows a black alcoholic bop saxophonist through the last months of his life. Dale Turner (Dexter Gordon), a composite of jazz greats Bud Powell and Lester Young, is a slave to the sounds in his head. He drinks, he says, because he is "tired of everything except the music," and the drinking helps to drown out the intense emotions his jazz makes him feel. A professional actor probably would not have brought the same depth of understanding to the role as Gordon, himself a heavy drinker and an accomplished jazzman. In *Round Midnight*, life and art meet—chillingly—just outside the graveyard.

Unhurried and reflective, Tavernier (*A Sunday in the Country*) focuses on the relationship between Dale and an adoring fan, Francis Borier (François Cluzet), who takes care of the musician and vainly tries to keep him sober. The plot is thin, but the power of *Round Midnight* stems from Gordon's literally staggering performance. With his whisky-saturated drawl and enormous, expressive hands, he poignantly conveys what words alone cannot. When Gordon blows his solos in "Autumn in New York," the man's pain and joy over being alive are transformed into song. Jazz, a profoundly personal medium, is as much about the people who play it as it is about musical exploration. Accordingly, Tavernier has let Gordon do most of the talking. The sounds he makes are by turns eloquent and disturbing, uplifting and sorrowful—but always true.

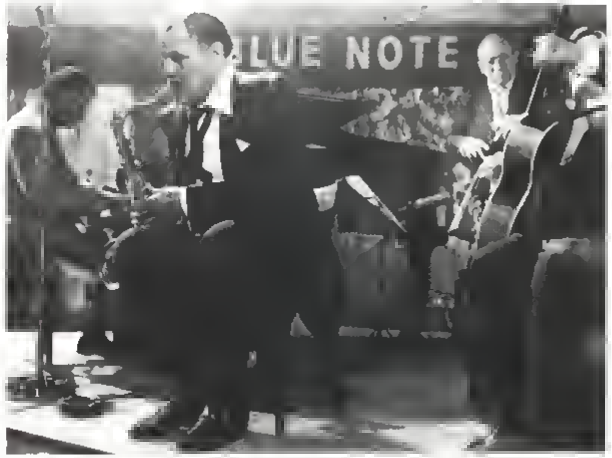
—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

TRUE STORIES
Directed by David Byrne

Before he became famous as the driving force behind the rock group Talking Heads, David Byrne attended art school. His training is evident in *True Stories*—an unconventional tour of Virgil, a small Texas town—which he co-wrote as well as directed. Each image sits in the camera's frame like a stubborn sheep on the road. Byrne's deadpan and occasionally droll satire of modern, consumer-oriented North America is a casually self-conscious attack on the status quo. But lacking energy and passion, it suffers from the same complacency it criticizes.

Byrne, wearing a ten-gallon hat, addresses the audience directly, introducing the town's events and characters—reconstructed, Byrne has said, from stories he read in such tabloids as the *National Enquirer*. There is lovelorn Louis (John Goodman), a rich woman who lives in bed (Swoosie Kurtz), a pathological liar (Jo Harvey Allen), and a fatuous technocrat (Spalding Gray) responsible for the town's thriving microchip industry. There are also Shriners driving minicars in a parade and a fashion show featuring locals in so-called "living grass clothing." Byrne has thrown them together, assuming that the superior, hip tone of his narration will provide the necessary glue. It does not. The 1984 Talking Heads concert film, *Stop Making Sense*, had more animation and vigor in one five-minute segment than is evident in all of *True Stories*. Although intermittently funny, the film is ultimately just lazy. A genuinely talented musician, Byrne has made a film debut that is decidedly off-tempo.

—L. O'T.



Gordon: a tortured genius of jazz who is a slave to the sounds in his head

OTELLO
Directed by Franco Zeffirelli

In filming Giuseppe Verdi's magnificent opera *Otello*, director Franco Zeffirelli makes the same mistake he made when he filmed Verdi's *La Traviata* three years ago. Using a variety of styles, he films Verdi's adaptation of Shakespeare's dark tale of fatal jealousy as if it were a three-ring circus, the camera swoops around so much that neither the music nor the emotional story can speak for themselves. While the performances are highly charged, both dramatically and vocally, the camera keeps pulling away from them. In the famous chapel scene in which Otello's malevolent ensign, Iago (baritone Justino Diaz), pours the poison of suspicion into the Moorish general's ear and sings his famous "Credo," it is architecture, not voice, that captures Zeffirelli's attention. And the tender love duet between Otello (tenor Placido Domingo) and Desdemona (soprano Katia Ricciarelli) is spoiled by flashbacks to Otello's boyhood.

Otello's strengths lie in the poignant sweep of Verdi's music and Shakespeare's horrifying spectacle of a decent man devoured by his own jealousy. The film's problems lie with Zeffirelli's penchant for the grandiose. It suited his stage productions of opera, but on film it seems little more than an interior designer's self-indulgence. Vulgarity runs rampant when Iago tells the enraged Otello of his dream about the young captain Cassio, with whom Desdemona has been allegedly unfaithful, suddenly the scene shifts to the nude Cassio (played by Urbano Barberini, whose singing was dubbed) fondling his sculpted muscles. Such crassness makes Zeffirelli's *Otello* an overblown travesty.

—L. O'T.

The quiet revolutionary

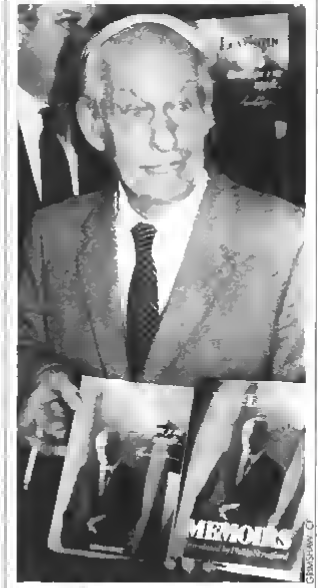
MEMOIRS
By René Lévesque
Translated by Philip Stratford
(McClelland and Stewart, 368 pages, $24.95)

As a politician, René Lévesque used more subordinate clauses than anyone in the history of either official language. As a result, there was fear that the memoirs of the former Quebec premier might be the first book containing only a single 400-page sentence—unfinished, of course. Happily, *Memoirs* contains many well-wrought sentences, some filled with wit and eloquence. More importantly, *Memoirs* gives insight into Lévesque's state of mind in the first long winter after his retirement from the leadership of the Parti Québécois.

But Lévesque's wounds are still open. He lacked a prime requisite of a political leader: the hide of a rhinoceros. He describes his potential successors as a "fine menagerie of people whose only aim was to force you-know-who to leave." Those raw nerve ends sometimes affect his judgment. When he says, "Nationalism that means racism or fascism makes me vomit," he is unquestionably sincere. And yet he repeatedly surrenders to wild, prejudicial generalizations: almost all his Anglos are unscrupulous, greedy, cowardly or patronizing.

But his evocation of his boyhood in New Carlisle, a small Gaspé port, is as refreshing as an ocean breeze. He was born in 1922 into a middle-class family. His father was a lawyer. A bright, hyperactive child, he had to be tethered to the back porch until he learned to swim. And he was once rescued from drowning by a girl he calls "the goddess of the beach, a long-legged flaming redhead. She must have been about 12, and her name was Frances. I would drift off to sleep dreaming of her in the sound of the muffled rolling thunder of the waves."

A voracious reader, he became disenchanted with his Jesuit schoolmasters, found law school at Laval University "a colossal bore" and dropped out to start a career in broadcasting. During the Second World War he had no use for the fascist proclivities of many fellow Québécois and decided to serve overseas. Not wanting "to be ordered in English to peel potatoes in the name of His Majesty," he went to work for the American Broadcasting System in Europe, the U.S. propaganda network. He covered the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp ("hell on earth," he calls it) and was present when U.S. troops liberated the last two premiers of prewar France, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, from their imprisonment in a German castle. He discovered them in a common room, "each in his own corner. . . . Not only were they not on speaking terms, they could hardly wait to carve each other up." Returning home, he joined Radio-Canada and became a star with his coverage of the Korean War, later creating *Point de Mire*, a current affairs TV program. But he longed to participate in events rather than observe them. The 1959 producers' strike at Radio-Canada provided the cue for his new vocation. Lévesque confirms that English-Canada's indifference to the Quebec-based strike changed his life. In 1960 he joined Quebec Liberal Leader Jean Lesage's "Quiet Revolution" and ran for office, winning by 129 votes. As minister of natural resources, he left an indelible mark on Quebec, nationalizing the province's power companies at a cost of $600 million. But as he moved from conventional nationalism to the concept of sovereignty-association, the Quebec Liberal party refused to follow. "The further I advanced," he recalls, "the paler all those smiles grew."



Lévesque: refusing to give the devil his due

And so began his wilderness years as he built his Parti Québécois. Holding it together during the long march to power was a bone-crushing task. Then, in 1976 the party won by a landslide and governed Quebec for nine years. Lévesque recalls the defeat of his separation referendum on May 20, 1980, as his saddest political moment. Other PQ politicians have cited Trudeau's intervention as one of the prime factors in the referendum's defeat. Not so, says Lévesque, refusing to give the devil his due. Trudeau only decided to "participate without risk in the last act." After his defeat at the final constitutional conference, Lévesque's final years in office were a political agony. Colleagues complained of his isolation and irritability. Noted Lévesque in a journal: "The worst of it is that it's true, I can feel it."

Lévesque and his party prided themselves on conducting political business with the windows wide open. That transparency was admirable—but it means that there is little political material in *Memoirs* that has not already been told. Still, the best of Lévesque shines through: humility, integrity, his love for Quebec, his hatred of violence, his devotion to democracy and his disinterest in power, whose limits "are so quickly reached that often the only thing left to exercise is patience."

—DONALD BRITTAIN

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

1 **It,** *King (4)*
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4 **Wanderlust,** *Steel (3)*
5 **A Perfect Spy,** *le Carré (5)*
6 **Act of Will,** *Bradford (6)*
7 **The Progress of Love,** *Munro (8)*
8 **The Bourne Supremacy,** *Ludlum (7)*
9 **I'll Take Manhattan,** *Krantz (10)*
10 **Power of the Sword,** *Smith*

Nonfiction

1 **Vimy,** *Berton (2)*
2 **The Rainmaker,** *Davey (4)*
3 **Fatherhood** *Cosby (1)*
4 **Fit for Life,** *Diamond and Diamond (3)*
5 **Controlling Interest: Who Owns Canada?** *Francis (8)*
6 **James Herriot's Dog Stories,** *Herriot (6)*
7 **Invitation to a Royal Wedding,** *Hall (7)*
8 **His Way: The Unauthorized Biography of Frank Sinatra,** *Kelley*
9 **The Rotation Diet,** *Katahn (9)*
10 **Bloom County Babylon,** *Breathed*

( ) Position last week

—Compiled by Celina Bell

COLUMN

Beyond the Washington influence



By Allan Fotheringham

When you walk across the moors, the clouds scudding in and the turf plush underfoot, you think you're in a scene out of *Wuthering Heights*. One imagines Heathcliff emerging from the copse of trees on the rise of a hill. This is not the stern beauty of England at all, but a remnant of England, the fox-hunt country of Virginia, a reminder of times past. The hound dogs frisk about, their tails aloft, looking for action. The food is heavy and filling, something out of *Tom Jones*. One waits for a trumpet and a stirrup cup.

This is Welbourne, a 200-year-old country home out toward the Blue Ridge Mountains of West Virginia. The local hunt, the Piedmont Foxhounds, is the oldest hunt in the United States, founded in 1840, and there is still the distinct smell of the horsey set in the neighborhood, in the pubs of Middleburg, the county seat, and the antique shops. Seven generations of the same family have occupied the old home, with its six white pillars, that sits behind a long sweeping driveway and is somewhat reminiscent of Tara, out of *Gone With the Wind*. Scarlett! Rhett! It is to weep.



JOY PETERSON

Old Virginia is replete with these magnificent mansions, proof of an age when the proudest thing an American family could do was to build an estate that looked as if it had been transplanted from England. In the library there is an oil painting of one Daniel Dulany, a barrister and legislator who arrived from Queen's County, Ireland, in 1686.

His descendant, "Mizz Morison" as the black maidservants call her, is the current innkeeper. Rising 90, she instructs the visitor on how to pour her evening tipple. There is a special glass with a red line around it. "Fill it to the red line. Past the red line. Put in some ice. Then water. Make sure it's past the red line first of all."

Her son, Nat Morison, looks like a bit actor out of the movie *Deliverance*: rubber boots, cloth shirt buttoned tightly around the neck, wild hat, scrambly beard. In fact, he left a career as a broker in New York to come back in an attempt to save the 600-acre estate from the worms and the tax assessors. Like all such family homes, nibbled at by the developers, Welbourne is an endangered species. Morison has three children in college in New England—"they go to New York, they see the bars and the clubs and the theatre"—and is fearful he will never get them back down on the farm.

His offer is that the family will leave Welbourne to only one of them, the one who wants to preserve it. That's the Virginia tradition. Split up the inheritance, and it will be watered down and sold. Virginia requires a direct bloodline.

The Land & Personal Property Tax & Assessment of 1859, for Welbourne, listed, among other things, the following: "31 slaves over 16 yrs, 41 horses, $4,100, 4 carriages, $630; 2 pianos, $350." The horses were worth something, the slaves worth nothing.

The house looks like something out of *Great Expectations*: frozen in time, the silver not dulled and the oil paintings huge on the walls, the fireplaces ample and warm, the china on the sideboard sturdy and expansive. A menu for a hunt breakfast in the 1920s reads: "Saddle of mutton, ham, chicken salad, sausage, scallops in pâté, potatoes au gratin, hot English muffins, caramel and lemon tarts, coffee."

The English touch, the time for manners, still obtains. Nat Morison leaps—not stands—to his feet when a lady enters the room. Col. Dulany founded the oldest horse show in the United States, the Upperville Colt and Horse Show. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Lemmon, 92, sister of Mizz Morison, lives just down the gravel road, past the hills that remind one of Heathcliff.

In the 1920s Welbourne was frequently visited by Maxwell Perkins, the now-legendary editor from Scribner's of New York. He was the mentor who discovered and succored Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Thomas Wolfe. Fitzgerald and Wolfe often visited Welbourne. Perkins, while married, became fascinated with Elizabeth Lemmon and carried on a 25-year platonic relationship with her by mail. The lady, a woman of discretion then as now, refuses to comment and declines interviews. The mystery somehow fits in with the atmosphere of Welbourne.

Small boys used to sit on the stone fence and yell insults at the Yankee soldiers who rode by on their way south in the Civil War. The famed raider, Gen. Jeb Stuart, ate his morning meal at Welbourne on horseback in front of the porch as bullets ticked off the building's tin roof. That tin roof today is painted a rusty red, peering through the centuries-old oak trees that frame the driveway and tower over the lawns that still contain, on certain Sunday mornings, the hounds and hunters that could be in Kent or Surrey.

The point is that the United States is not as monolithic as painted. It is not all slums plagued by Saturday Night Special gunnings, nor used-car strip developments, nor Joan Rivers vulgarity. Tucked away in all that there are still lovely old homes, on Sunday morning dispensing grits and fried apples and eggs that taste like eggs and coffee out of a silver urn which was passed down seven generations ago by people who thought English manners weren't bad and perhaps they should preserve them.

An hour from Washington, all that Washington power-tripping could be a thousand miles away. And is.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southam News.

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